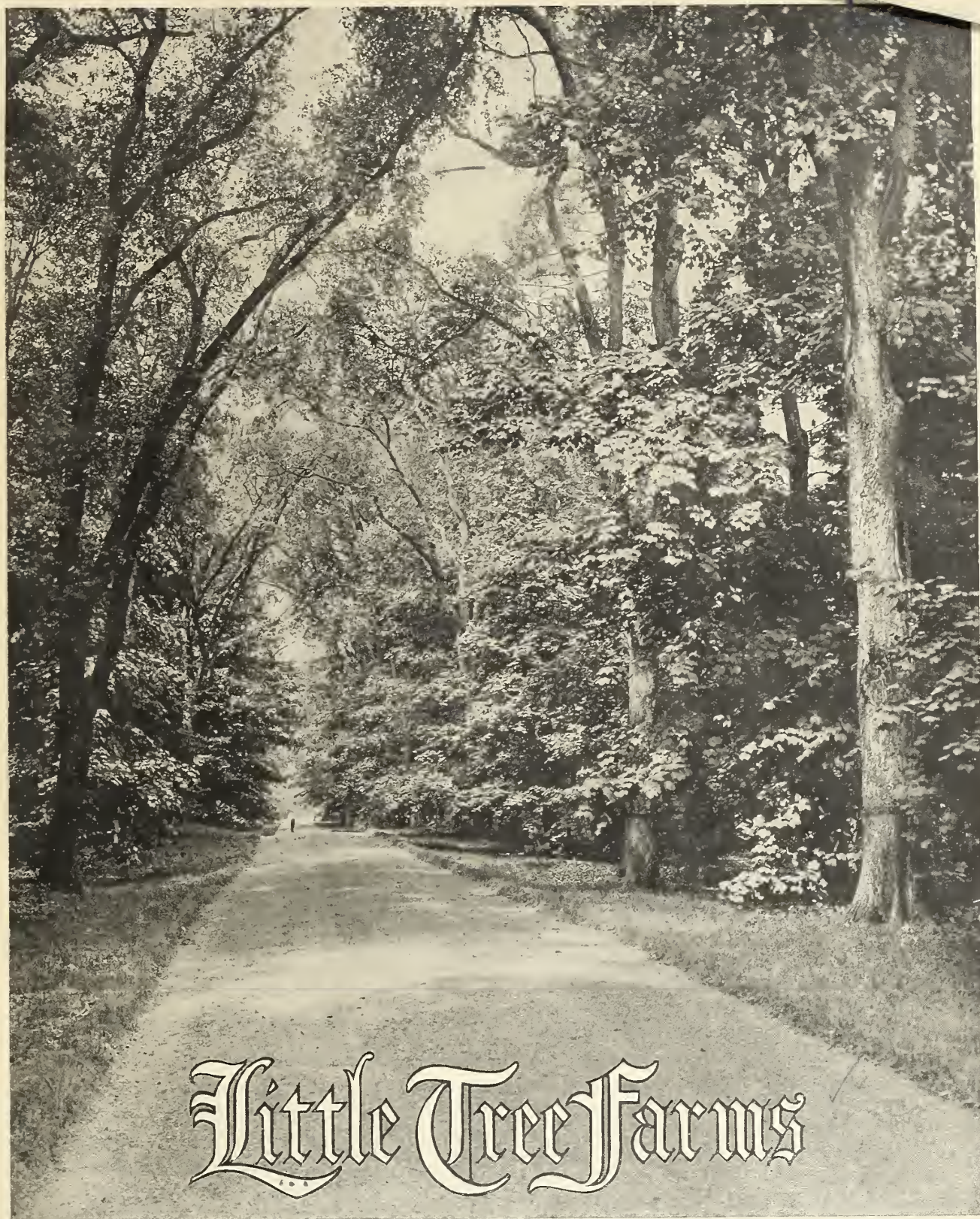


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Little Tree Farms



AMERICAN FORESTRY
BOSTON COMPANY U. S. A.

Descriptive Catalogue for 1920



About Trees

MOST of this catalogue deals with trees, because they are the largest and most important element in all landscape beauty, planted or natural. You will want flowering shrubs, vines, and garden materials also, and we shall be glad to supply them. But first you will want trees: evergreens for beautiful hedges, borders, beds, protective plantings; deciduous trees for shade, ornament, groves.

You will want trees, because without them no landscape picture has the fullness of beauty, and no human home the fullness of comfort. "Nature's kindest thought for man," they have been called, and well they merit the description.

A community of houses without trees is a desolate thing: how unsubtle the outlines of the structures we live in! How unsheltered and unshaded the streets and roofs! Our prairie towns a generation ago were like that; some of our mining towns are still like that. One never forgets the desolation and harshness of those places, once seen.

Recall the opposite picture, a community rich in variety of trees: a village in Old England, sweet with hawthorn, flecked with sun and shade through great oaks; an old town in New England with its glorious evergreens, its oaks, elms, and maples; and every other favored place where the care and taste of generations have developed a landscape glorified and enriched by beautiful trees. Here are relief, refreshment, inspiration. Trees lift the human habitation into the sky line, so that the beauty of the landscape naturally includes the far hills and the masses of clouds.

So each builder of a new home, each new dweller in an old home, naturally wants to add his quota to the beauty and distinction of his neighborhood; to make his little piece of the world better than he found it. To plant the right tree in the right place is to render a service to civilization. Let us make "**America more Beautiful, more Bountiful.**"

Plant trees. Plant Good Trees. Plant Trees "Right."



American Forestry Company
15 Beacon Street
Boston, Mass.

Copyright, 1920, by Theodore F. Borst

About Trees from Little Tree Farms

Seed Origin. Every tree, shrub, and vine at *Little Tree Farms* is raised there from selected seed. We are seed specialists with fifteen years of practice. A tree is only as good and as hardy as the seed from which it springs. Many trees are sold which are by inheritance foredoomed to die or grow poorly in their new environment. We get the right seed for each species and treat it in a scientific way. *Little Tree Farms'* trees are predisposed to thrive for you!

Proper Soil. The *Little Tree Farms* were located in their present situation after careful study of soils and conditions. Theodore F. Borst, President of this company, had certain qualities of soil and climate as an ideal, and he found these at our present site, combined with excellent business facilities and labor market. Location of Farms shown on map on page 46.

Feeding Roots. Different soils develop different root systems. *Little Tree Farms* specializes in roots. Our soil is of such texture and fertility as develops a wonderful mass of fibrous feeding roots. These take hold of a new soil immediately and give sufficient nourishment to the tree promptly after transplanting. (Many soils develop long, coarse, straggling roots which are not able to withstand the shock of transplanting.) Before shipping, we "puddle" the roots in thick, black mud; they come to you absolutely fresh.

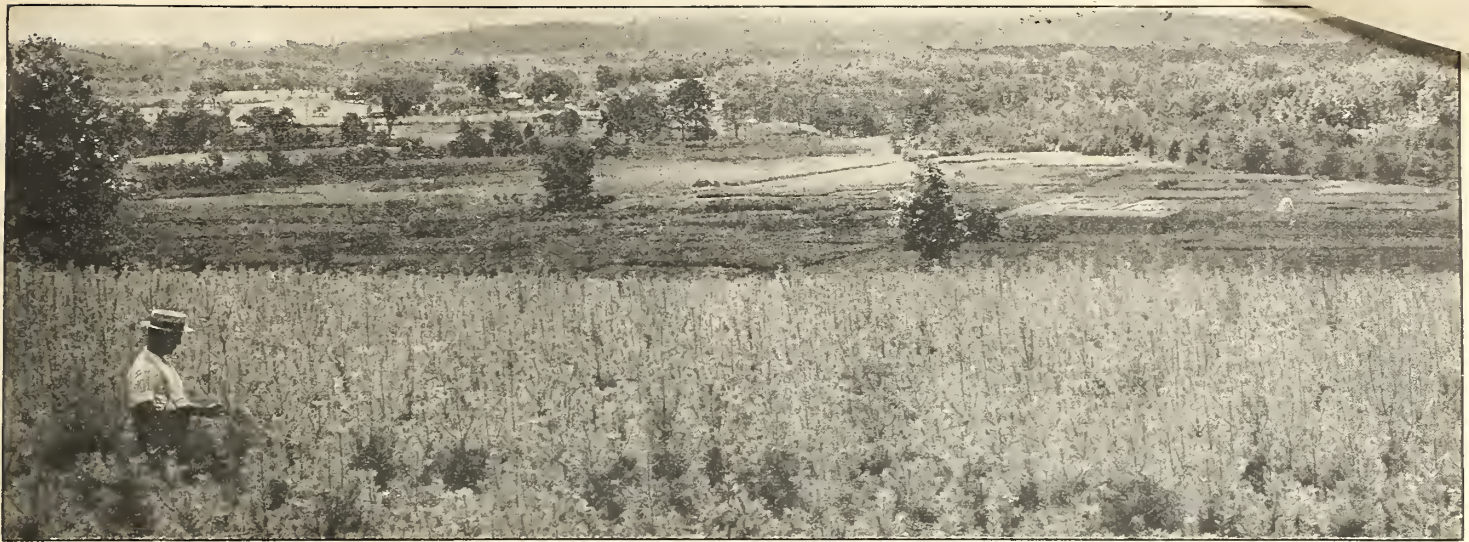
Seedling Propagation. Our workmen who propagate the seedlings and care for them have been doing it for us, our way, for fifteen years. Painstaking accuracy and care bring results. Our seed-beds are always in the open, and none of our seedlings are protected for more than a few months, and only in the first year. They are from the first accustomed to all weathers. None of the seedlings are stimulated with chemical fertilizer. They are stocky and woody, not soft and lank.

Frequent Transplanting. Our first transplanting is done in the open, with plenty of space for two years' growth. All our transplants are "field grown." We do not make or sell "bedded" or "frame" transplants. Our first object is vigor of root and stock, not height or deceptive cheapness.

True Quality. We root-prune and transplant frequently and carefully. This gives our young trees a proportionately short but strong, stocky top. The right balance for success in all young trees is "little tree, big root." Beginning with the fundamental law of seed heredity, and having the proper climate and soil environment, we complete the development of our trees with scientific culture. They go to you really trained for success, which means ready to grow and be beautiful.

Economy in Prices. *Little Tree Farms* offers its customers the minimum price for a first-class product because our agricultural plant is turning out the product by the million.

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"A Fine Farm in the Valley—O."

Little Tree Farms, near Boston.

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Juniper Babies, Trained in a Row



To Sturdy Juniper Specimens Grow.



Foundation Planting



Also called Evergreen Bed Planting

ONE of the first needs of the house, after the architect and the builder are done, is the close planting which bridges the gap between house and soil. Man's habitation stands out naked and box-like, too plainly no relative of the grass and trees about it. This is exaggerated by the destruction of natural growth which building has caused.

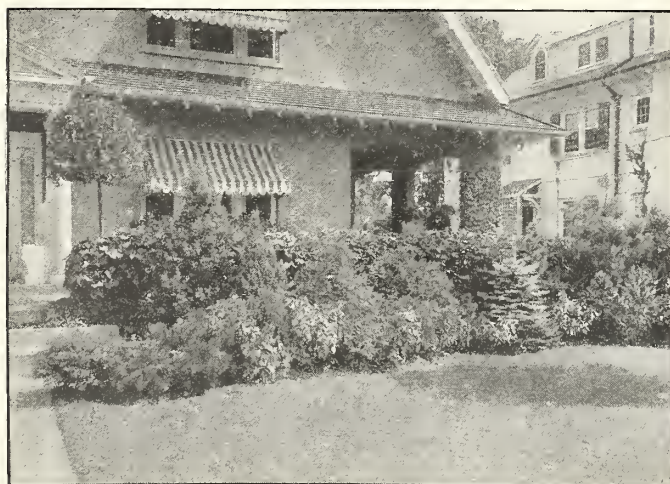
The break in harmony is easily and quickly closed by planting close about the foundations of the buildings and other walls, so choosing plants that the outer edge approximates the grass level, and the inner reaches up against the wall. This gives the building the look of rising naturally out of verdure and bloom; it also disguises the height of the foundations, which is an ugly feature in nearly all building.

Evergreens are especially suited for this use, owing to their soft texture, the fact that they are green and fresh all the year round, and the wide range offered in relative height. Evergreens with a light admixture of flowering shrubs or broad-leaved evergreens are better in some situations. And in purely summer properties shrubs are often sufficient. All foundation plantings need refreshing and reconstruction once in a period of years. Plant life does not stand still, because it is life. But by choosing carefully one may have a foundation planting which needs the minimum of care for a long period.

Such plantings, often referred to as evergreen beds, are very much used at the base of walls, whether house walls or others. Indeed, evergreen bed planting is effective in many places: around the foundations of house and veranda; against other walls; on curves of paths; and as a lawn decoration wherever it is desired to leave an unobstructed view. Wherever a cover and decoration is desired to remain comparatively low in effect, the foundation planting type is used.

How to make a Foundation Planting

Set the plants two or three feet apart and three rows deep, in as natural and irregular a manner as possible.



Foundation Planting for house and veranda — Pine, Blue Spruce, Arborvitae, Mugho Pine, Vines, and Barberry are used. Picture the house without the planting: far less charming!

(1) Back Group. Set the tallest species nearest the building, filling the corners and leaving the windows unobstructed.

(2) Middle Group. In front of the tallest-growing species plant those of medium height, not making even rows, but rather filling gaps, still avoiding windows.

(3) Front, or Edging Group. Finish with an edging all round, of the lowest-growing or edging plants. Set these also where gaps are left in the back group, under the windows; they will screen the cellar windows without darkening.

Notice that we get quick results in density and height by using certain evergreen trees which will grow too large for a foundation planting after a number of years. When these are ready to be removed and used elsewhere, the lower varieties have attained size enough for the permanent effect.

Suggestion No. 1

For a Foundation Planting

This will plant a twenty-foot frontage as described above. Plants are arranged in order as grouped above. Pictures of species, pages 12, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 32.

<i>Suitable for Back</i>		<i>Quality</i>	<i>Height</i>	<i>Each</i>	
4 Juniper	*B&B	†TTT	4 to 5 ft.	\$3.25	\$13.00
6 Arborvitae	B&B	TTT	2 to 3 ft.	1.25	7.50
<i>Suitable for Middle</i>					
2 Norway Spruce		TTT	3 to 4 ft.	2.50	5.00
2 Douglas Spruce		TT	2 to 3 ft.	1.25	2.50
2 Hemlock	B&B	TTT	2 to 3 ft.	2.25	4.50
2 Silver Fir		TT	2 to 3 ft.	2.00	4.00
2 White Spruce		TT	18 to 24 in.	1.00	2.00
2 Blue Spruce	B&B	TTT	18 to 24 in.	2.00	4.00
2 Balsam Fir		TT	18 to 24 in.	.75	1.50
<i>Suitable for Front</i>					
3 Mugho Pine	B&B	TTT	12 to 18 in.	1.75	5.25
3 Prostrate Juniper	B&B	TTT	12 to 18 in.	1.50	4.50
6 Japanese Barberry		T	18 to 24 in.	.45	2.70
				\$56.45	

NOTE.—Where the height of a building or wall demands larger background or where immediate cover is needed, Austrian Pine, White Pine, and Red Pine may be added for the back, Junipers and Arborvitae used in the middle.

* "B&B" means shipped with a ball of earth wrapped in burlap.
† The number of T's designates the number of times transplanted.

Boxing or baling, when required, is charged for at cost.



A simple Evergreen Bed Planting between path and drive. Tall-growing and low-growing Pines. Tall and low-growing Junipers are similarly used; also the two combinations together.



A very interesting Foundation Planting against a screening wall. Blended evergreens in variety.

House Screen Planting

While most houses need the foundations hidden or "screened" from view as described, many houses, especially large establishments, also need a higher screen planting for the service or garage end. The beautiful, long low type now in vogue, which runs out into a garage or playhouse, especially demands a tall and massive screen planting. The method of the planting is the same as for a bed, but taller trees are used and the low edging group is omitted at choice.



Tall Screen Planting between the formal entrance and the service end of house. Suitable for a private estate, or an institution.

Such a planting as shown here is made by using Carolina Poplar or Lombardy Poplar for quick height at the back; large, strong plants of Juniper, Spruce, Fir, or Arborvitae come next, and a few highly ornamental Spruces and Yews enliven the foreground. See pages 21, 22, 32, 36 for species.

If you are uncertain about the needs of such a place on your property, send us a photograph with measurements, and we will make you a list. Our sturdy, well-rooted trees are growing on thousands of fine properties.



Lawn Shade and Decoration



NOTHING quite equals the dignity and beauty of the evergreen trees for lawn decoration. Singly or in small groups, they have always been elements of the best landscape decoration, adding much to the beauty and restfulness of the home scene.

For this purpose the formal outline is supplied by Spruces, Firs, Arborvitae, and Junipers; the irregular, sweeping line of artistic beauty is given by the Pines. The Pines are shade-giving, as well as decorative. Suggestions follow, with indication of the varied tones of green supplied by different trees. See also photographs on pages 6 and 7.

Where a brighter note of color is wanted, the flowering trees and shrubs are added, and also those deciduous trees which have especially attractive bark.

Suggestion No. 2

Best Evergreens for Beautifying Home Grounds

	Tone	Quality	Height	Each	10
Silver Fir	very silvery	*B&B †TTT	2 to 3 ft.	\$3.00	\$27.50
Balsam Fir	dark green	TT	18 to 24 in.	.75	6.00
Red Cedar	dark green	B&B TTT	6 to 7 ft.	6.00	50.00
White Spruce	silvery	B&B TTT	2 to 3 ft.	1.75	16.00
Blue Spruce	slightly silver	B&B TTT	2 to 3 ft.	3.00	28.00
Very Blue Spruce	very blue	B&B TTT	2 to 2½ ft.	4.00	35.00
Douglas Spruce	strong green	B&B TTT	3 to 3½ ft.	2.50	22.00
Arborvitae	dark green	B&B TTT	2 to 3 ft.	1.25	10.00
Hemlock	very dark green	B&B TTT	4 to 5 ft.	5.00	47.00
Red Pine	strong green	B&B TTT	3 to 3½ ft.	1.50	13.00
Austrian Pine	dark green	B&B TT	2 to 3 ft.	1.50	12.00
White Pine	silvery green	B&B TTT	5 to 7 ft.	2.75	20.00
Limber Pine	lustrous green	B&B TT	2 to 3 ft.	1.75	15.00
	Tone	Quality	Spread	Each	10
Ground Juniper	dark green	B&B TTT	12 to 18 in.	\$1.50	\$12.50
Mugho Pine	dark green	B&B TTT	12 to 18 in.	1.75	16.00
Japanese Yew	strong green	B&B TT	8 to 12 in.	1.75	15.00

* "B&B" means shipped with a ball of earth wrapped in burlap.

† The number of T's designates the number of times transplanted.

Boxing or baling, when required, is charged for at cost.

For shade the deciduous trees are the usual choice for single trees and small groups, though Pine is a shade tree of wonderful dignity, as shown on page 25. For shading considerable areas Pines are even more used than deciduous trees.

Before selecting shade trees consider whether the situation needs shade in summer and sun in winter, in which case use only deciduous trees. If protection in winter is to be added to shade in summer, use evergreens. White Pine, Red Pine, and Austrian Pine are the best shade-giving evergreens.

Next consider whether you wish a dense or a sun-flecked shade, and whether it may come close overhead or must be in a high arch. The pictures of species in the second part of the catalogue will help you select either type. For example, the Elm is extremely high-arched, the Oaks permit sun-flecked shade, and Norway and Sugar Maples make an extremely dense mass of shade. Pictures on pages 33, 34, 37, 39.

Shade trees are the final note of grace if properly distributed, alone or in groups.

Suggestion No. 3

Deciduous Ornamental Shade Trees

	Quality	Height	Each	10
Norway Maple	†TTT	7 to 10 ft.	\$1.50	\$12.00
Sugar Maple	TTT	8 to 10 ft.	1.50	12.00
Silver Maple	TTT	8 to 12 ft.	1.50	12.00
Yellow Birch	T	8 to 10 ft.	1.75	14.00
Paper Birch	TT	8 to 10 ft.	2.00	18.00
White Ash	TT	10 to 12 ft.	1.75	15.00
Swamp White Oak	TT	4 to 6 ft.	1.75	15.00
White Oak	TT	4 to 6 ft.	1.75	15.00
Bur Oak	TT	4 to 6 ft.	1.75	15.00
Scarlet Oak	TT	3 to 5 ft.	1.25	11.00
Red Oak	TT	8 to 10 ft.	2.50	22.00
Pin Oak	TT	7 to 9 ft.	2.25	20.00
Basswood	T	7 to 9 ft.	1.50	13.00
European Linden	TT	8 to 10 ft.	2.00	16.00
American Elm	TTT	8 to 10 ft.	1.50	12.00



Blue Spruce, Douglas Spruce, and Pines, decorating a large lawn.

Larger groups and groves of shade are attractive in many spots where it is inconvenient to maintain a smooth turf. Sometimes they continue ornamental plantings or borders; sometimes they serve only the purpose of shade and seclusion. An evergreen grove at the back of your lawn or garden, with an alluring path into it, is a fascinating outdoor room, cool in summer and warm in winter. Even when very young such evergreen groves make charming play places for the children. After a few years, the grown members of the family may enjoy their morning reading and their afternoon tea in the friendly shade. Pictured on page 25.

For groups and groves plant the trees six or eight feet apart. Two hundred and forty trees make a quarter-acre grove. This spacing gives quick shelter; as the trees grow large remove a few here and there, leaving the desired space.

Suggestion No. 4

For Shady Groups and Groves

Evergreen Groves for Shade in Summer, Protection in Winter

	Quality	Height	10	100
Silver Fir	*B&B †TTT	2 to 3 ft.	\$27.50	\$250.00
" "	TT	2 to 3 ft.	15.00	125.00
Red Pine	B&B TTT	2 to 3 ft.	11.00	100.00
" "	TT	3 to 4 ft.	8.50	75.00
White Pine	B&B TTT	5 to 7 ft.	20.00	180.00
" "	TT	5 to 7 ft.	12.00	100.00
Austrian Pine	B&B TT	2 to 3 ft.	12.00	90.00
" "	T	3 to 4 ft.	5.50	45.00
Norway Spruce	TTT	4 to 5 ft.	30.00	250.00
" "	TTT	3 to 4 ft.	22.00	190.00
Douglas Spruce	B&B TTT	2 to 3 ft.	15.00	130.00
" "	TT	2 to 3 ft.	10.00	75.00
Arborvitae	B&B TTT	2 to 3 ft.	10.00	95.00
" "	TT	18 to 24 in.	5.50	50.00
Juniper (Red Cedar)	B&B TTT	5 to 6 ft.	37.00	330.00
" " "	B&B TTT	4 to 5 ft.	28.00	250.00

For Deciduous Groves

Sugar Maple	†TTT	8 to 10 ft.	12.00	100.00
" "	TTT	6 to 8 ft.	10.00	85.00
Red Oak	TT	8 to 10 ft.	22.00	180.00
" "	TT	4 to 6 ft.	12.00	110.00
White Ash	TT	10 to 12 ft.	15.00	130.00
" "	TT	8 to 10 ft.	12.00	100.00
Norway Maple	TT	7 to 10 ft.	12.00	100.00
" "	TT	5 to 7 ft.	9.00	80.00
Silver Maple	TTT	8 to 12 ft.	12.00	100.00
" "	TT	6 to 8 ft.	9.00	75.00
Ash-leaved Maple	TT	10 to 12 ft.	12.00	100.00
" "	TT	5 to 7 ft.	6.00	50.00
American Elm	TTT	6 to 8 ft.	8.00	70.00
" "	TT	5 to 7 ft.	6.00	55.00
European Linden (Small leaf)	TT	8 to 10 ft.	16.00	140.00
" "	TT	4 to 6 ft.	9.00	80.00



Doubly sweet the shade of a Sugar Maple! This border of Sugar Maples really constitutes a sugar grove, and properly done, may so be used without injuring the trees. The trees are beautiful at all seasons; their shade is adequate; their habit graceful. Everyone may have at least a few of this delightful species. See page 34.

If the conditions under which you wish to plant a grove present any problems, please refer to pages 18, 19 (in the middle of the catalogue), which discuss special conditions.

NOTE.—An attractive Pine grove is pictured on pages 14 and 25. Shrubs are described and priced on pages 40, 41, of this catalogue.

Trees for Highways, Drives and Paths

THERE are two distinct ideas one may follow in roadside planting. One is to plant a row of trees on each side of the road or drive, placing them equally far apart, and either opposite or alternating. Opposite gives the regularity often wanted. Alternating gives a better distribution of shade and better growing opportunity for each tree. The trees may be deciduous, as is usual in city and suburban planting, or they may be evergreen, as is often found in parks, country estates, and on country roads. A develop-



Simplest type of avenue planting. Thrifty Norway Maples planted equidistant. Beds of evergreens decorate the entrance. Japanese Barberry edges the bed, and a taller hedge of Privet encircles the porch.

* "B&B" means shipped with a ball of earth wrapped in burlap.

† The number of T's designates the number of times transplanted. Boxing or baling, when required, is charged for at cost.

See pages 20 to 41 for descriptions and illustrations of all species.

ment of this idea is to plant several rows of trees on each side. This gives great spaciousness and dignity, but is not always practicable in the allotted space. Such a planting is illustrated below. A regular type of avenue planting is shown in the photograph on previous page. Also pages 33 and 37.

The second idea is to plant trees either in recurring groups, with single or scattering trees between the heavier groups; or in continuous naturalistic masses. This is the most beautiful of all methods when the general landscape harmonizes with free, unstudied lines and natural diversity. It most nearly approximates the unspoiled glory of the forest. Some of the great landscape architects of an earlier generation have left models of this type in the old avenues of New England estates, carried out with evergreens, with hardwoods, or with both together. The cover of this catalogue is a photograph of one of the finest of these avenues.

Suggestion No. 4

Best trees for Roadside, Drives, and Paths

Evergreens

	Quality	Height	Each	to
White Pine	*B&B †TTT	5 to 7 ft.	\$2.75	\$20.00
Red Pine	B&B TTT	2 to 3 ft.	1.35	11.00
Austrian Pine	B&B TTT	2 to 3 ft.	1.50	12.00
Scotch Pine	B&B TTT	4 to 5 ft.	3.00	28.00
Douglas Spruce	B&B TTT	2 to 3 ft.	1.75	15.00
Norway Spruce	TTT	4 to 5 ft.	4.00	30.00
Red Cedar	B&B TTT	5 to 6 ft.	4.50	37.00

Deciduous Trees

Sugar Maple	†TTT	8 to 10 ft.	1.50	12.00
Silver Maple	TTT	8 to 12 ft.	1.50	12.00
Ash-leaved Maple	TT	10 to 12 ft.	1.50	12.00
Norway Maple	TT	7 to 10 ft.	1.50	12.00
Red Oak	TT	8 to 10 ft.	2.50	22.00
White Ash	TT	10 to 12 ft.	1.75	15.00
European Linden (small leaf)	TT	8 to 12 ft.	2.00	16.00
American Elm	TTT	8 to 10 ft.	1.50	12.00

* "B&B" means shipped with a ball of earth wrapped in burlap.

† The number of T's designates the number of times transplanted.

Boxing or baling, when required, is charged for at cost.

A favored practice, in the simplest type of avenue planting, is to plant two species, one quick growing for temporary effect, one slower growing for permanent value; the first is removed when its service is rendered. Set the trees fifteen or twenty feet apart, alternating the two species; this leaves the permanent trees 30 or 40 feet apart. Twelve trees will plant *both* sides of 100 feet of road.



A beautiful example of the naturalistic type of Avenue Planting. Notice the complex tracery of foliage supplied by the shorter Maples, etc., under the high arch of the Elms. More restful than the simple straight lines with equidistant planting.



A simpler and effective Wayside Planting of White Pine alone gives an aspect of great woodsiness. Use our large 6 to 8 foot trees at \$35 for ten, or Red Pine 4 to 5 foot at \$20 for ten. Prices, page 29.



A fine Avenue Planting of blended evergreens (Pines, Spruces, Arborvitae, etc.). This may be used equally well bordering on highways or on private drives. Suitable and harmonious species are suggested in Suggestion No. 4.

We can supply a limited quantity of larger-sized trees for avenue planting, though we list only sizes of which we have an adequate supply. The blended evergreen planting shown above is made by setting the trees from six to eight feet apart, in a natural manner. Keep the tallest species in the background, and place the glaucous specimens where they catch the light; the general rules for border planting apply.



Did you ever enter an estate by an avenue of more thrilling and majestic beauty than this Massachusetts drive? The great landscape men of the generation just passing understood the dignity and beauty of White Pine.

Path Plantings



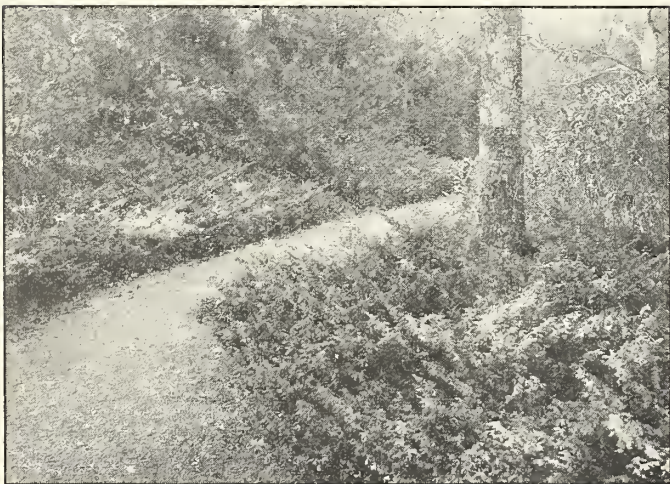
THE line of a path may be a feature of beauty or a scar on your landscape. Make it the former by placing it carefully and planting it suitably.

The planting of bridle paths and trails is usually a question of supplementing existing growth in the more remote portions of your estate, and of joining up the wooded portions harmoniously. Write us as much of your conditions as possible and we shall be glad to make suggestions. But this is one of the elements of beauty and comfort well worth the cost of study on the spot. Our landscape foresters have laid out hundreds of miles of such paths, and their experience is at your service at reasonable rates. Terms upon inquiry.

For footpaths in various situations, one uses the hedges, the shrub borders, the evergreen edgings, the shade trees. It is just a question of suitability. If you do not find what you want in these pages, tell us where the path leads, and indicate your preferences, and we will help you. Also see pictures on pages 28, 33, and 41.



Where a little "foot-path to peace" leads into silent, secluded tangles of forest fragrance, woven of Hemlocks, Douglas Spruces, Arborvitae, and Pines. It can be done, even where Nature has n't made a beginning. The perennials and the Mugho Pine make a transition from lawn to thicket.



Here is the lovely prostrate Juniper (communis) edging the wild-wood path as Nature landscaped it. This variety is perfectly suited to path edges, and adapts itself to more formal situations as well as to the secluded haunts. Species described on page 22.

Hedges

Evergreen or Deciduous Hedges make Beautiful Living Walls

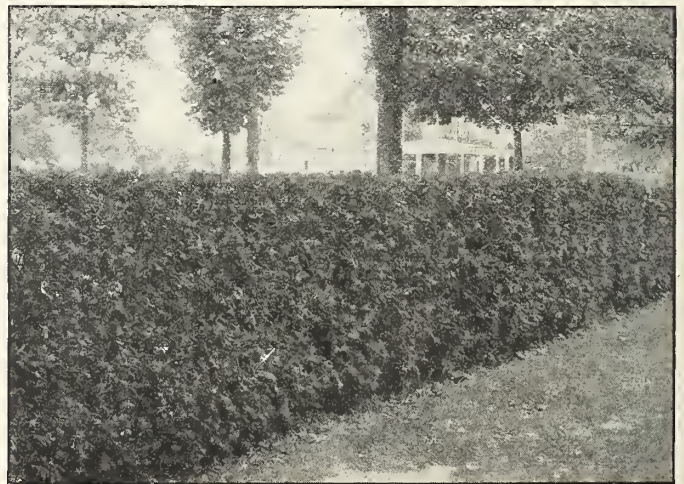
THE next thought after the foundation planting is done often suggests inclosing the property with a definite boundary, or inclosing some portion of it, such as the garden. For this purpose a hedge is preferable to a wall or fence in many situations. On larger properties a border planting is usually chosen, and again some situations well utilize both walls and plantings. See pictures below and on page 41.

Hedges have always been dear to beauty-loving folk. Visitors to England long remember the wonderful hedges that make a fragrant lane of every by-path. A garden walled off with a hedge and entered by an inviting gate has twice the charm of one open to the casual eye.

From the many kinds of hedges possible, select one that really expresses your personal taste. It will be a lasting possession.



A well-kept, carefully-sheared Hemlock Hedge like this is aristocratically beautiful, as well as thoroughly protective. One easily imagines the gay colors of a lawn fête against the close tracery of its background. See prices on page 32.



A trimmed Arborvitae Hedge, decorative, dense, protective, is the favorite boundary on many country places which emphasizes the extent of these properties in a wholly attractive way. Arborvitae are very economical for the purpose. See prices on page 32.

In hedges, the formal effect is gained by "training" or shearing the plants. If an informal natural effect is wanted, the trees or shrubs are left to their natural shape and growth, except for the necessary pruning.

For **low hedges**, whether formal or informal, Japanese Barberry is one of the best, used sheared or natural as the case may be. Regel's Privet will give a fine dense hedge of medium height, capable of growing to four or five feet in full development. Shear or leave natural. Many other shrubs may also be used with excellent effect. Privet and Barberry hedges are illustrated below and on pages 6 and 41.

High hedges, essentially protective, are largely supplied by certain evergreens. These are thoroughly effective both in the most formal situations and also around home grounds and orchards. The evergreen hedge is a feature of America's finest and largest estates. Some of the thorny trees are also fine.

A modification of the hedge which is most attractive is made by setting three rows of hedge shrubs, irregularly, with the lowest toward the face. Protection is offered by the mass without making a stiff line.

To make a close hedge, plant the trees or shrubs one foot apart in one row, *always in good soil* of uniform quality; or, for greater protection and more attractive effect, in two rows, "staggered," the rows being two feet apart, plants two feet apart in the row. This is the better hedge. For one hundred feet of hedge, use one hundred plants in either case.

The subject of hedges is closely allied with that of windbreaks. The simplest windbreak is merely a dense hedge, allowed to grow very tall. And every hedge is by nature a windbreak for everything that grows within its boundary. In the case of hedges around orchards and gardens this is the primary intention. This page will therefore be of most service if read in connection with pages 12 and 13.

Suggestion No. 5

Best Evergreen and Deciduous Hedges

Evergreens for a hedge, beginning with the species which will give low, dense effect, leading up to taller species

	Quality	Height	10	100
Douglas Spruce	†TT	2 to 3 ft.	\$10.00	\$75.00
"	TT	18 to 24 in.	6.00	50.00
Arborvitae	*B&B TTT	2 to 3 ft.	10.00	95.00
"	TT	18 to 24 in.	5.50	50.00
Red Cedar (Juniper)	TT	18 to 24 in.	8.00	65.00
Hemlock	B&B TTT	3 to 4 ft.	32.00	300.00
"	T	12 to 18 in.	8.00	70.00
Norway Spruce	TTT	3 to 4 ft.	22.00	190.00
"	TTT	2 to 3 ft.	14.00	125.00
White Pine	B&B TTT	5 to 7 ft.	20.00	180.00
"	TT	3 to 5 ft.	7.50	50.00

Deciduous shrubs for hedges, beginning with lowest-growing

	Quality	Height	10	100
Japanese Barberry	T	18 to 24 in.	\$4.00	\$30.00
"	T	12 to 18 in.	3.00	25.00
Regel's Privet	TT	3 to 4 ft.	6.50	50.00
"	TT	2 to 3 ft.	5.00	40.00
Gray Dogwood	T	3 to 4 ft.	5.50	45.00
"	T	2 to 3 ft.	4.00	30.00
Scarlet Haw	T	3 to 4 ft.	7.00	60.00

* "B&B" means shipped with a ball of earth wrapped in burlap.

† The number of T's designates the number of times transplanted.

Boxing or baling, when required, is charged for at cost.



Spruce makes a formal Ornamental Hedge like this, or can be left untrimmed to grow into a tall windbreak for protection of garden and stock. Douglas Spruce is the most compact and permanent; very handsome. Norway Spruce is the fastest in growth.



A Utility Hedge. Clipped White Pine protecting orchard and garden. Cheap, rapid, effective. Notice how dense a hedge, in how narrow a space, may be had by planting White Pine.



Japanese Barberry, backed in this way by the taller shrubs, is a charming Edge and Barrier. Use with Viburnum, Crataegus, Spirea, Spreading Cornel, or Regel's Privet. Prices under descriptions of species, pages 40, 41.

Little Tree Farms Hedge Plants are Healthy, Beautiful, Economical.

Quantity production and scientific care unite to make them BEST for American landscapes.



Border Planting

Evergreen Borders and Backgrounds



WHERE a hedge is too definite in line for the boundary planting one's taste has great scope for expression in border planting.

Border plantings usually serve more than one purpose. They beautify the home property by giving finish to the edges, producing an effect of greater distance, and framing the landscape picture. They also shut out undesired scenes and increase the effect of seclusion. They are equally valuable for shutting out wind, dust, and noise. The most valuable border planting is usually one which combines beauty of landscape design with the qualities of a protective planting, a windbreak, or screen.

Because of their sheltering mass, permanence, and all-seasons beauty, evergreens have been the most used trees on the great estates of America and England. To the evergreens are added, at the taste of the designer, flowering trees, shrubs, and bright-barked trees, for contrast and foreground. Shrubs so used should be vigorous growers.

For a border or background planting, set the trees six or seven feet apart, in a natural manner, unless otherwise indicated. The border may vary from two rows at the narrowest part to four or five at the widest. The curves are a matter of taste and of topography, etc.

For a border averaging four rows deep you will need sixty-four trees for one hundred linear feet.

We send out every year from **Little Tree Farms** hundreds of thousands of young trees for border and background plantings, sometimes designed by us and planted by our service department. Customers who are near enough for this service are sure of the best results. See page 28.

Background Planting. Closely associated with border plantings, often identical with them, are the plantings designed to furnish a background. A border planting must often furnish such a background, but sometimes a background is desired apart from the border. Naturally height, mass, and pleasing color are a necessity.

White Pine and Red Pine are among the best simple backgrounds. Spruce and Fir are very fine. Handsomest of all is a blended background such as is suggested herewith.



This lawn is much the prettier for the blended Evergreen Border that shuts all street noise and dust away. Different Pines, Spruces, and Arborvitae are the dominating elements. The method is the same as described in foundation planting; three stories of height. The sunlight is caught by silver or glaucous varieties. Silver Fir and Blue Spruce do this.

A background is usually more massive than a mere border. It is customary to set the tall species at the back, group a very dense species next, and place those for color and decoration in the foreground, as in a foundation planting. A good illustration is on the next page.

Suggestion No. 6

For Border and Background Plantings

For a wide, tall border, suitable also for a background, plant the trees from five to seven feet apart, irregularly. The trees given in the first group are all tall, fast-growing species. Two sizes of each are given from which to select. Both species in the middle group are characterized by density. The third group gives variety in color, form, and habit. A half-acre planting takes three hundred and fifty plants, set seven by eight feet.

<i>Suitable for Back</i>	<i>Quality</i>	<i>Height</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>100</i>
White Pine	*B&B †TTT	5 to 7 ft.	\$20.00	\$180.00
" "	TT	4 to 6 ft.	9.00	75.00
Red Pine	B&B TTT	3 to 3½ ft.	13.00	120.00
" "	TT	3 to 4 ft.	8.50	75.00
Scotch Pine	B&B TTT	3 to 4 ft.	15.00	125.00
" "	TT	4 to 5 ft.	15.00	120.00
Austrian Pine	B&B TTT	2 to 3 ft.	12.00	90.00
" "	TT	18 to 24 in.	7.50	65.00

<i>Suitable for Middle</i>	<i>Quality</i>	<i>Height</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>100</i>
Norway Spruce	TTT	3 to 4 ft.	22.00	190.00
" "	TTT	2 to 3 ft.	14.00	125.00
Douglas Spruce	B&B TTT	2 to 3 ft.	15.00	130.00
" "	TT	18 to 24 in.	6.00	50.00

<i>Suitable for Front</i>	<i>Quality</i>	<i>Height</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>100</i>
Juniper	B&B TTT	3 to 4 ft.	22.00	195.00
" "	TT	18 to 24 in.	8.00	65.00
Hemlock	B&B TTT	3 to 4 ft.	32.00	300.00
" "	B&B TTT	2 to 3 ft.	20.00	180.00
Silver Fir	B&B TTT	2 to 3 ft.	27.50	250.00
" "	TT	2 to 3 ft.	15.00	125.00
Arborvitae	B&B TTT	2 to 3 ft.	10.00	95.00
" "	TT	18 to 24 in.	5.50	50.00

* "B&B" means shipped with a ball of earth wrapped in burlap.

† The number of T's designates the number of times transplanted.

Boxing or baling, when required, is charged for at cost.



This charming Border is largely composed of Spruces. It combines beauty and protection, and makes a background for shrubbery in the bay. We hope you notice that little secluded rooms, natural sun-parlors, can be built in a border by emphatic curves. These are ideal nooks for tables and benches, and perfect shelter for rare plants.



A very practical Border, just planted (by our men), of White Pine, Red Pine, and Juniperus Virginiana, with enlivening touches of Silver Fir. Arborvitae is used in moist portions. Just these little trees, and then a reasonable share of rain, sun, and time, — and you get the magnificent results seen in the pictures of mature borders.

For a narrow, dense border, where space is limited, yet thick mass is needed, plant only two rows, three or four feet apart. Use the suggested species in equal proportions. For incidental color or variety in this and the next planting use Hemlock, Silver Fir, and Juniper at choice.

Narrow, Dense Border

<i>Suitable for Back</i>		<i>Quality</i>	<i>Height</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>100</i>
Arborvitae	*B&B	†TTT	2 to 3 ft.	\$10.00	\$95.00
"		TT	18 to 24 in.	5.50	50.00
<i>Suitable for Front</i>					
Douglas Spruce	B&B	TTT	2 to 3 ft.	15.00	130.00
"		TT	18 to 24 in.	6.00	50.00

If a little more width can be allowed, and more height is quickly needed, plant the trees four feet apart, using Douglas Spruce and Arborvitae, as above recommended, and setting White Pine or Red Pine in the back row. See also illustrations on pages 12, 28, 30.

Wherever the glorious native White Pine can be used, it grows the most quickly and thrives the most surely of all the border and background material. Otherwise use the Red, Austrian, and Scotch Pines. See illustration on this page.



Masses of White Pine make the perfect Background for this little garden idyl. The sunlit pool, the tiny figure, the large Taxus, and the flowering vines would be lost in an alien world of glare and commonplaceness but for the tender, impenetrable folding-in of the whispering Pines. Theirs is the nature of mystery, of aspiration.



This superb Border, also serving as a background for the lawn, is an example of the best school of naturalistic landscaping. Notice how the silver foliage of the White Pine blends with the dark green of the Hemlock's lacy branches. The horizontal, wide-flung branches of the White Pine make a peculiarly gracious sky line. The Hemlock is the softest of all backgrounds.

Successful Trees make Beautiful Properties

Complete Descriptions and Prices of Species, with Illustrations, are on pages 20 to 41.



Screen Planting



A SCREEN to hide objectionable views is one of the most necessary types of planting. It shuts out anything you do not wish to look at, or to have your neighbor look at. Service buildings and yards, wood yards, hen-houses — many useful parts of the property — detract from the picture unless they are obliterated by a well-placed planting. Often, too, the views beyond your boundaries must be treated the same way. A neighbor's service buildings, a railroad cut, or a factory silhouette may annoy the eye. The well-designed planting removes the annoyance and adds beauty to the view. See pictures on pages 5, 12.

So a border planting often becomes a screen planting, or merges into one. And a small screen planting which hides a building or a work-corner, can easily become a background for

some attractive feature, on its other face. A screen planting must naturally be dense, and its height must be planned by what it is to hide.

Every successful screen has evergreens for its basis. Many persons like the effect of evergreens and hardwood trees and shrubs together, as giving more changes of color with the seasons.

For ordinary screen, to obtain quick results, plant the trees about five feet apart and, wherever possible, near the object to be screened. Make a natural-looking mass, two or three rows deep.

A handsomer screen is made by planting three or four rows deep, irregularly, using the tall, medium, and low groups just as in the case of borders and backgrounds.

Screen Planting—Continued

Suggestion No. 7 For Screen Planting

(a) For a low, dense screen in limited space

	Quality	Height	10	100
Juniper	*B&B †TTT	3 to 4 ft.	\$22.00	\$195.00
Douglas Spruce	B&B TTT	2 to 3 ft.	15.00	130.00
Arborvitae	B&B TTT	2 to 3 ft.	10.00	95.00

For variety and color add, where space permits, one or more of the following species:

Norway Spruce	TTT	2 to 3 ft.	\$14.00	\$125.00
Silver Fir	B&B TTT	2 to 3 ft.	27.50	250.00
Hemlock	B&B TTT	2 to 3 ft.	20.00	180.00

White Pine and Red Pine are always valuable additions.

(b) For a very dense, tall, fast-growing screen in more ample space

Tall-Growing for background

White Pine	B&B †TTT	5 to 7 ft.	\$20.00	\$180.00
Red Pine	B&B TTT	3 to 3½ ft.	13.00	120.00
Austrian Pine	B&B TT	2 to 3 ft.	12.00	90.00

For Density in middle row

Norway Spruce	TTT	2 to 3 ft.	\$14.00	\$125.00
Douglas Spruce	B&B TTT	2 to 3 ft.	15.00	130.00
Hemlock	B&B TTT	2 to 3 ft.	20.00	180.00

For Decoration in front

Juniper	B&B TTT	3 to 4 ft.	\$22.00	\$195.00
Silver Fir	B&B TTT	2 to 3 ft.	27.50	250.00
Arborvitae	B&B TTT	2 to 3 ft.	10.00	95.00

(c) For summer screen, foliage effects, where no winter screen is needed

Carolina Poplar	†TT	8 to 12 ft.	\$9.00	\$80.00
Lombardy Poplar	TT	8 to 12 ft.	9.00	80.00
Ash-leaved Maple	TT	10 to 12 ft.	12.00	100.00
White Ash	TT	10 to 12 ft.	15.00	130.00
Sugar Maple	TTT	8 to 10 ft.	12.00	100.00
Norway Maple	TT	7 to 10 ft.	12.00	100.00
European Linden	TT	8 to 10 ft.	16.00	140.00
Red Oak	TT	8 to 10 ft.	22.00	180.00

* "B&B" means shipped with a ball of earth wrapped in burlap.

† The number of T's designates the number of times transplanted.
Boxing or baling, when required, is charged for at cost.



Border Planting intended primarily for Screen and Windbreak. The blended evergreens and tall hardwoods shelter the playground from harsh winds and street dust. A border of this kind is sometimes made of groups of different species, following the Arboretum suggestion on page 14.



Tall Junipers, faced with Spruces and Firs, Screen the adjacent buildings from the lawn and drive. For a Screen of this kind follow suggestion (b) in the preceding column. Junipers are illustrated on pages 3, 16, 22.



This effective and attractive Screen Planting of Pine, Douglas Spruce, and Silver Fir has definitely enhanced the value of the enclosed real estate. A small investment in trees now yields positive returns later.



Windbreaks and Shelter Belts



NEARLY all Borders, Screens, and Backgrounds serve also to shut out harsh winds and driving dust and sand. Their beauty is closely allied with service. But there are places where the protection is the main need, and no costly or elaborate planting is desired. Here we need the simplest, strongest, most easily maintained evergreen "wall" against wind and storm. This we call a windbreak or shelter belt.

Windbreaks and Shelter Belts are a necessity on large farms and estates for the protection of gardens, buildings, and animals. Protection from wind, snow, and storm adds the culminating touch of restfulness and service. See page 13.

The best windbreak is of evergreens. They not only shut out the elements, but they hold the heat. They are of the greatest value around buildings, gardens, orchards, and cultivated fields. White Pine is ideal where it can be used; it combines beauty and service, is cheap to plant, and easy to maintain. Red Pine is also very valuable.

Windbreaks do not need to be continuous from end to end of a field, but they must run in certain directions. They must be primarily fast-growing, persistent trees, and in some cases tall trees. *Little Tree Farms'* trees are cheap, rapid growing, and enduring, well suited for windbreaks. Plant two to five feet apart according to number of rows.

A **Shelter Belt** is often planted one or two hundred feet wide, in rows set ten feet apart. It gives very great protection, and makes a woods of value as well.

If farmers realize how cheaply good-sized trees can be had, thousands of miles of windbreaks will be set out every year.

Suggestion No. 8

For Windbreaks and Shelter Belts

For quick results use the larger sizes. If first cost is important use the smaller sizes.

	Quality	Height	10	100
White Pine	†TT	5 to 7 ft.	\$12.00	\$100.00
" "	TT	4 to 6 ft.	9.00	75.00
" "	TT	3 to 5 ft.	7.50	50.00

(Most economical and best of all for New England. Splendid used with Douglas Spruce. For very extensive planting we can furnish even cheaper grades.)

	Quality	Height	10	100
Red Pine	TT	3 to 4 ft.	\$8.50	\$75.00
" "	TT	2 to 3 ft.	7.50	65.00

(Use with Douglas Spruce. Especially good for sandy loam soils.)

	Quality	Height	10	100
Austrian Pine	TT	18 to 24 in.	\$7.50	\$65.00
" "	T	2 to 3 ft.	4.00	30.00

(Especially suited to seashore and to clay and loam soils. Combine with Douglas Spruce.)

	Quality	Height	10	100
Arborvitae	TT	18 to 24 in.	\$5.50	\$50.00
" "	TT	12 to 18 in.	4.00	35.00

(Very compact; not very tall. Especially good in moist places.)

	Quality	Height	10	100
Douglas Spruce	TT	2 to 3 ft.	\$10.00	\$75.00
" "	TT	18 to 24 in.	6.00	50.00

(Very good. Taller than Arborvitae.)

	Quality	Height	10	100
Norway Spruce	TTT	3 to 4 ft.	\$22.00	\$190.00
" "	TTT	2 to 3 ft.	14.00	125.00

(Cheap and effective. Not permanent in some places.)

† The number of T's designates the number of times transplanted.
Boxing or baling, when required, is charged for at cost.



Shelter your garden and all delicate crops. Shut out winds that destroy orchard flowers in spring, and cause windfall fruit in autumn. Have earlier crops. This Arborvitae Windbreak is not an expense but a money saver; planted close and left unsheared. Complete prices of Arborvitae, page 32.



This great wall against the wind is the grown-up stage of a Norway Spruce planting like the other. Have your lawns and walks the peaceful, restful atmosphere that comes from such protection?

Little Tree Farms grows best evergreen trees by the million. Buy where the nurseryman buys, for quality and price.



Keep your barns and cattle warm. Save fuel and feed by protecting your buildings with Windbreaks. These Norway Spruces, planted at small outlay, yield big dividends. They will soon look like those at the right, above.



White Pine Windbreak on a stock farm. The best and cheapest. On a soil that will not support White Pine, use Red Pine or Austrian Pine. Such a mighty wall of resinous boughs and dense foliage assures protection to all within it.

Little Tree Farms' Spruces are noted for healthy tops and magnificent roots. Prices, pages 24, 31.

Little Tree Farms offers unequalled bargains in White Pine. Prices, page 29.



General Tree Planting



*Add to the National Wealth
Make Waste Land Valuable*

*Growing Trees Enrich Our Lives
Lumbered Trees Enrich Our Purses*

PLANTING for General Improvement of the landscape, or esthetic reforestation, is the most popular type of tree planting, the easiest to do, and the quickest to show results. *Little Tree Farms* ships carloads on carloads of healthy, vigorous little trees every spring and autumn to tree-loving Americans all over the country. From more than twenty years of experience in all kinds of reforestation our engineers make the suggestions given here.

An Esthetic Reforestation can begin to build such beauty as pictured below for you, and more stimulating to the imagination. A woods planting may be interesting or wholly



A natural forest of Red and White Pine in New England. If we are to continue such natural wealth we must reforest in similar measure. Species described and priced, pages 27, 29.



The beginnings of an understory of evergreen, in this underplanting of White Pine, already brighten and soften the monotonous strip of hardwoods. Described and priced, pages 28, 29.

uninteresting according to the type of growth and the amount of variety it presents. To provide interesting and permanently attractive private woods for one of our customers, Theodore F. Borst, a number of years ago, designed and planted the first forest arboretum in America, on the estate of Mr. Percy Rockefeller in Greenwich, Connecticut.

This planting was a collection of trees representing the species truly valuable for the conditions and surroundings. It was arranged as a beautiful landscape planting, each species being placed in a mass where it suited the topography. Mr. Rockefeller's riding course winds through this private forest, and a part of the forest makes an evergreen background for the property.

A second forest arboretum was shortly afterwards planted with characteristic design at "Potowomet," the Rhode Island estate of the late Colonel Goddard. Others, smaller in extent, are distributed in several sections of the country.

Such forests or groves are of great interest to the owner and of most intense service to the student or nature lover. The habits and characteristics of many species will there be visibly demonstrated, in a living tree museum. And if one knew or cared nothing for trees, such an arboretum would still be to him a beautiful forest park.

A suggestion of suitable species for a forest arboretum is given here. We shall also welcome a letter or conversation about your particular opportunity to plant this interesting type of woods.

Memorial Tree Planting. The suitability of the arboretum type of planting for memorial purposes is evident. Any group of trees could be made an especial memorial to one company or individual, the whole being at once a memorial to the town's men in service, and a continuous landscape planting. Town hillsides or parks could thus be made beautiful and interesting from every point of view.

Suggestion No. 9

Trees for a Forest Arboretum

For an arboretum planting, trees are usually set six to seven feet apart; wider under some conditions. The more room they have the fuller the crowns will grow, but when set close together the trees grow taller.

	Quality	Height	10	100
Balsam Fir	†TT	18 to 24 in.	\$6.00	\$55.00
Silver Fir	TT	2 to 3 ft.	15.00	125.00
Red Cedar	*B&B TTT	3 to 4 ft.	22.00	195.00
European Larch	TT	3 to 4 ft.	8.00	70.00
White Spruce	TT	18 to 24 in.	7.00	60.00
Norway Spruce	TTT	2 to 3 ft.	14.00	125.00
Red Spruce	TTT	18 to 24 in.	8.00	70.00
Douglas Spruce	TT	2 to 3 ft.	10.00	75.00
Austrian Pine	TT	18 to 24 in.	7.50	65.00
Bank's Pine	TT	3 to 4 ft.	12.00	100.00
Limber Pine	T	2 to 3 ft.	8.00	70.00
Red Pine	TT	3 to 4 ft.	8.50	75.00
White Pine	TT	5 to 7 ft.	12.00	100.00
Scotch Pine	TT	4 to 5 ft.	15.00	120.00
Arborvitae	TTT	18 to 24 in.	7.00	60.00
Hemlock	T	12 to 18 in.	8.00	70.00
Norway Maple	TT	5 to 7 ft.	9.00	80.00
Sugar Maple	TTT	6 to 8 ft.	10.00	85.00
Cherry Birch	T	4 to 6 ft.	7.50	60.00
White Ash	TT	8 to 10 ft.	12.00	100.00
Red Oak	TT	6 to 8 ft.	16.00	150.00
Basswood	T	4 to 6 ft.	6.00	50.00
European Linden (small-leaf)	TT	6 to 8 ft.	13.00	120.00

* "B&B" means shipped with a ball of earth wrapped in burlap.

† The number of T's designates the number of times transplanted.

Boxing or baling, when required, is charged for at cost.

General Tree Planting—Continued

An Underplanting. Are your old woods too "thin" and dying out? Are they bare underneath and uninteresting? "Underplant" them, especially near the edges and along the wood roads and paths. Young evergreens, underplanted, protect the soil moisture and protect the old trees from injury by wind sweeping, supply food and shelter for birds and game, and add immeasurably to the beauty of the woods. Every forest should have an understory of young growth as well as an upper canopy of foliage. The photograph at bottom of opposite page shows one of our underplantings. See also page 18.

Retaining Planting. If you have on your property a steep bank which is unattractive and unprofitable, where the soil tends to slide and erode, you need the best ground cover ever found. Plant it thickly with trees. They will hold down the soil, improve it rapidly, add beauty to your scenery and value to your property.

When it can be used, White Pine is about the best and cheapest material; its beauty appears in the picture on page 28. Other good species are given on page 19.

The Odd Corner of the Arnold Arboretum, pictured below, planted with Red Pines, solves a problem. Most properties have odd corners that are expensive to cultivate or keep tidy. The shape, situation, or soil may be such that it inevitably grows up to weeds. There is the trees' chance! They are the best cover, the best crop, and they have the power to transform the ugly feature to genuine beauty. Trees do not have to be done over; they soon crowd out the undesirable growths; and every year adds to their value as wood or shelter. Trees are easier to care for than grass or other crops.

Where the wind sweeps over the top of the hill, the sun bakes it in summer, and the snow rakes it in winter,—especially if storms from the sea come howling in,—is no place to build a home! And yet, so often it is the grandest view, the mildest air in good weather, you want your house there. Then make a mass planting like this at the right, to take all the harshness out of the conditions, leaving the view and sun to enjoy. Presently you have a charming grove, carpeted with warm, fragrant needles, soft to the tread.



Where worn-out pasture is becoming a valuable and beautiful woodland, White Pine and Red Pine are best for easy planting. Douglas Spruce and certain hardwoods are preferred in some locations. Here also is a good chance for the arboretum planting.

Make the worn-out pasture land produce again! Such fields, and the brushy, stony, unfertile acres, and the cut-over or burned-over lands, are not a problem; they are an opportunity. There you may have the "big woods" you would not feel justified in planting where food crops will grow. A crop of good trees is the one logical product for these places. See picture below.

A crop of Christmas trees is a valuable cover. Plant Norway Spruce and Douglas Spruce for this purpose. See page 24.

The margins of ponds, lakes, and reservoirs are often planted with evergreens to protect the water supply, especially when the watershed is to become a public park or forest. Towns and water companies have bought *Little Tree Farms'* trees by the hundred thousands for such planting.

Extensive Reforesting

We shall be glad to give advice about any extensive scheme of reforestation. Our engineers have planned the planting of thousands of acres.

For growing trees for their wood values, it is usual to set them five to six feet apart. This uses fifteen hundred trees per acre. The most valuable species, depending upon conditions, are White Pine, Red Pine, Scotch Pine, Austrian Pine, Bank's Pine, Norway Spruce, Douglas Spruce, Arborvitae, Sugar Maple, White Ash, and Red Oak.



These Austrian Pines don't mind the sea winds, and will soon provide a delightful Play Grove behind the house. See page 25.



Odd Corners planted to trees are a "Corner" on Beauty and Value. Whether you wish to plant for pleasure, for timber crops, for protection of soil and water, or for Christmas trees, write us first. We have done the largest reforestation work in this country.

Use Living Evergreens for Indoor Decorations

Hardy In and Out of Doors Winter and Summer

Little Tree Farms supplies charming Evergreens for Porches, Windows, Rooms, Tables, Entrances, Sun Parlors, Balconies, etc.

The color and vigor of these **living Evergreens** is better suited to the great Holiday of Birth and Life than dead cut

branches or paper decorations. Living Christmas trees are the newest thought, especially baby trees for the little children.

These fragrant plants give holiday cheer to the entire household throughout the long, dreary winter months, and in the spring can be planted permanently out of doors.



White Pine Arborvitae Blue Spruce Norway Spruce Blue Spruce White Spruce Arborvitae

These plants have been especially grown and selected for planting in pots, urns, and jardinières. They are also desirable for window boxes. Baby Spruces, Pines, and Junipers are charming on tables and window sills.

Hardy Evergreens in Pots, Urns, and Jardinières are beautiful on verandas and porches all the growing season. They are also well adapted for indoor decoration all winter. They need the least care of all house plants and strike an interesting note in household decoration. After a few weeks in the indoor warmth they put out fascinating ends of tender green, as attractive as flower buds. Try them.

Window and Veranda Boxes



17 Blended Evergreens and Box for \$10.00.

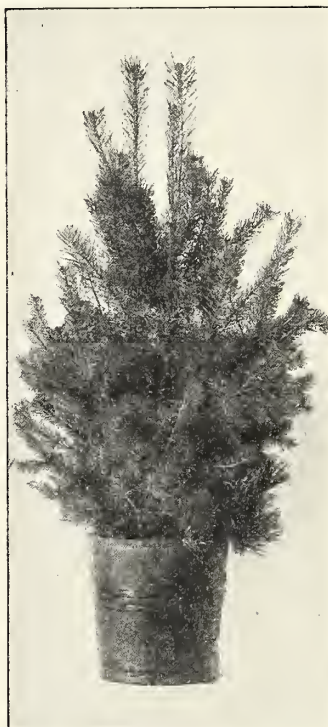
Views of two attractive window and veranda boxes which we often make up. We ship you the little trees carefully packed in these boxes. You have only to remove the cover, fill the box with earth, and plant the trees as illustrated in the photograph from which you order. Each box is three feet long, seven inches wide, and about six inches deep, painted dark green. The only care needed is *frequent* watering.



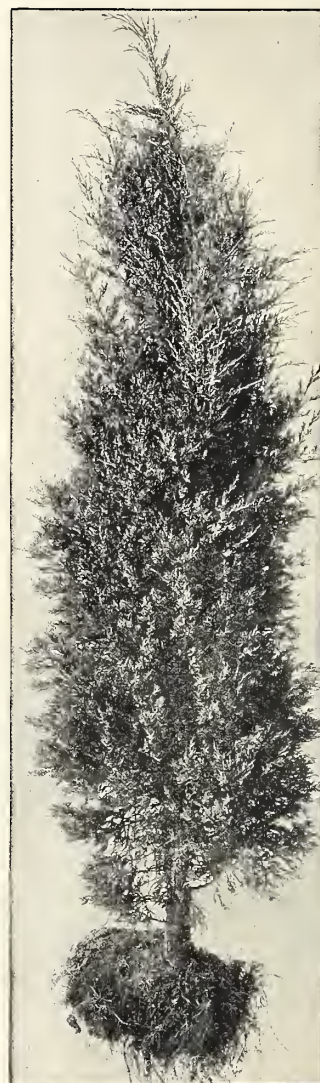
10 Arborvitae and Box for \$5.00.

Evergreens for Tubs

Our beautiful large Evergreens are very practical in hotels and residences, being easily moved about and never injured by cold.



Other kinds suitable for tubbing are *Blue Spruce*, *Norway Spruce*, and *Silver Fir*, illustrated on pages 20, 21, 22, 24. Trees suited for potting are sold only at prices in "each" column in this catalogue.





Is anything in the garden line more fascinating than these rows of baby trees in the "Little Tree Garden"?

🌲 A Little Tree Garden from Little Tree Farms 🌲

WE have been astonished at the number of men of large affairs who are playing with Little Tree Gardens from *Little Tree Farms*. But the reason is a natural one.

Isn't it fun to be where no one expects anything of you, and where you can poke around in the dirt a bit? Why do men go to the Maine woods and New Hampshire mountains and Canadian lakes on their vacations? We guess it is n't for the fish they catch, so much as to forget the machine of civilization and all its wheels; to feel the sun on a back clad in old clothes; to smell clean earth and fragrant evergreens; to use muscles and not nerves.

Something like that women get out of flower-gardening, in the odds and ends of time too short for journeying. Something like that hundreds of men are getting out of their Little Tree Gardens from *Little Tree Farms*.

You walk round the place on a holiday afternoon, and a ragged old botch of a shrub or tree catches your eye. You feel full of energy. Up with the old thing! "John, bring an axe and a spade; out with it! Or, at least, cut off its worst branches.

"What have we in the garden that will look well here?"

You take a little trip up and down the rows. A Paper Birch, a Sugar Maple, a Douglas Spruce, a Silver Fir, a Flowering Dogwood? You choose one; up it comes, with a big moist ball of earth on its roots. Into its new hole it goes, and the thing is done, the improvement is made.

It may not be regular planting season at all, but that makes no difference. You know that a healthy tree, moved that way, has hardly time to know it is out of the ground before it begins to be at home again. A good big drink of water is all it needs.

The time to do a thing is when you feel like doing it. That's the joy of a Little Tree Garden.

So why not plant such rows or beds of little trees in your garden this spring to be set in permanent places as they grow large enough?

From such a choice collection on your property you can take a group at any time, planting at leisure, and under

wholly favorable conditions. Meantime the little trees put on size and symmetry, and increase rapidly in value. They furnish a remarkably economical and efficient supply source for ornamental plantings. They require very slight care, practically nothing but weeding, and their varied characteristics and their frequent changes from season to season are a constant delight and surprise. They grow rapidly, some kinds doubling their growth annually for several seasons, while others increase from one to three feet each year.

Let us ship you a truck load or carload now.

With a Little Tree Garden on your land, it is always "Planting Season" with you.

Suggestion No. 10

List of Trees for Little Tree Garden

Evergreens		Height	Each	10
Quality				
Silver Fir	Twice transplanted	2 to 3 ft.	\$2.00	\$15.00
Ground Juniper	Twice transplanted	8 to 12 in.	.75	6.50
Red Cedar *B&B	3 times transplanted	3 to 4 ft.	2.50	22.00
White Spruce	Twice transplanted	18 to 24 in.	1.00	7.00
Colorado Blue Spruce	3 times transplanted	12 to 18 in.	1.50	12.50
Douglas Spruce	Twice transplanted	2 to 3 ft.	1.25	10.00
Austrian Pine	Twice transplanted	18 to 24 in.	1.00	7.50
Dwarf Mountain Pine	Twice transplanted	8 to 12 in.	.75	6.50
Red or Norway Pine	Twice transplanted	3 to 4 ft.	1.00	8.50
White Pine	Twice transplanted	4 to 6 ft.	.60	9.00
Scotch Pine	Twice transplanted	3 to 4 ft.	1.25	10.00
Arborvitae	3 times transplanted	18 to 24 in.	.75	7.00
Hemlock B&B	3 times transplanted	2 to 3 ft.	2.25	20.00
Deciduous Trees		Height	Each	10
Quality				
Ash-leaved Maple	Twice transplanted	7 to 9 ft.	\$1.00	\$8.00
Norway Maple	Twice transplanted	7 to 10 ft.	1.50	12.00
Sugar Maple	3 times transplanted	8 to 10 ft.	1.50	12.00
Yellow Birch	Once transplanted	6 to 8 ft.	1.25	10.00
White Ash	Twice transplanted	10 to 12 ft.	1.75	15.00
Pignut Hickory	Once transplanted	18 to 24 in.	.60	5.00
Swamp White Oak	Twice transplanted	4 to 6 ft.	1.75	15.00
Scarlet Oak	Twice transplanted	3 to 5 ft.	1.25	11.00
Red Oak	Twice transplanted	8 to 10 ft.	2.50	22.00
American Basswood	Once transplanted	5 to 7 ft.	1.10	10.00
European Linden	Twice transplanted	8 to 10 ft.	2.00	16.00
American Elm	3 times transplanted	8 to 10 ft.	1.50	12.00

"B&B" means shipped with a ball of earth wrapped in burlap.

Boxing or baling, when required, is charged for at cost.



Trees and Shrubs for Various Soils and Sites



For species here suggested, see descriptions, prices, etc., pages 20 to 41, inclusive

For Shady Places

THE matter of shade is comparative. Generally speaking, no tree can live in the dark. But some trees thrive in slight shade, as under trees, where light comes from the side. Certain others have adapted themselves to live in still greater shade, as, for example, in ordinary thick woods. The latter are the most valuable for general underplanting in woods and are known as "shade enduring." Arranged according to their relative shade endurance:

Douglas Spruce	Austrian Pine	Blue Beech	Azalea
Hemlock	Red Cedar	Hornbeam	Flowering Dogwood
Silver Fir	Ground Juniper	Red Oak	Gray Dogwood
Balsam Fir		Scarlet Oak	Black Alder
Red Spruce	Sugar Maple	Swamp White Oak	Common Hazelnut
Norway Spruce	Norway Maple	Yellow Birch	Japanese Barberry
Arborvitae	European Linden		Regel's Privet
White Pine	Basswood	Laurel	Hawthorn

Some species must have sunlight; they are called "light needing" or "intolerant" of shade. Such are Red Pine, Pitch Pine, Bank's Pine, Scotch Pine, and Blue Spruce among evergreens; among deciduous trees, Bald Cypress, Larch, Poplars, Gray Birch, White Ash, Mountain Ash, Box Elder, and Elm.

For Too Wet or Too Dry Soils

THE matter of moisture in the soil is a question of interrelations. All trees thrive best in a well-drained soil with sufficient moisture. Some trees, however, have exceptional power to thrive on very little moisture, and others are able to endure a surplus. Odd as it seems, a great many trees have the kind of vigor which tolerates either form of adversity. This hardy class is given first.

TREES WHICH ENDURE EITHER WET OR DRY PLACES

Silver Fir	Arborvitae	Norway Maple	Red Oak
Douglas Spruce	Red Cedar	Yellow Birch	Elm
Norway Spruce		White Ash	Willow
White Pine	Sugar Maple	Pepperidge	Larch
Austrian Pine	Ash-leaved Maple	Linden	Bald Cypress

ADDITIONAL TREES AND SHRUBS FOR DRY PLACES

Red Pine	Englemann Spruce	Cherry Birch	Mountain Ash
Scotch Pine	Ground Juniper	Poplars	
Bank's Pine	Mugho Pine	Black Locust	Japanese Barberry
Limber Pine			Regel's Privet
Blue Spruce	Silver Maple	Scarlet Oak	

ADDITIONAL TREES AND SHRUBS FOR WET PLACES

Balsam Fir	Blue Beech	Basswood	Viburnums
Red Spruce	Hornbeam		Common Hazelnut
Hemlock	Swamp White Oak	Flowering Dogwood	Black Alder
Scarlet Maple	Bur Oak	Gray Dogwood	Laurel

Trees for High Elevation

TREES which have wide-spreading lateral branches, such as the tall Pines, are unable to endure the pressure of snow and ice combined with strong wind, at a high elevation. Those which have a straight central shaft and a conical shape, like the Spruces, are fitted by structure for these conditions. The evergreens in the following columns are suitable to plant as high as the New England mountains. The hardwoods are suitable for only moderate elevation.

Concolor Fir	Norway Spruce	Yellow Birch	Mountain Ash
Douglas Spruce	Mugho Pine	Basswood	Red Oak (Massachusetts and South)
Balsam Fir		Hornbeam	
Blue Spruce	Sugar Maple	Linden	
Engelmann Spruce	Norway Maple	Blue Beech	

Trees for Difficult Soils

SOILS differ very greatly both in their chemical makeup and their physical structure. A soil is generally considered "poor" whether it is poor in food supply or very obstructive in its physical character. In either case it is difficult for the plant to thrive. Soils which are too light or too dense are equally hard for trees, which depend less on fertility than they do on the texture and moisture of the soil.

Most of the soil problems which our customers meet come under three divisions: barren soils, heavy loams, stiff clays.

A barren soil may be unfertile by nature, by exhaustion, or because the top soil has been removed. In all three cases it furnishes too little nourishment. A heavy loam, such as the soil of the prairies, is not porous enough for ready nourishment. A stiff clay soil, which is very sticky, does not allow free movement of air and water, which is vital for the roots of trees.

While all trees thrive best in a soil, such as sandy loam, which is deep, porous, and rich, certain trees have adapted themselves to the above less favorable conditions. The same quality of vigor which enables a tree to endure one of these difficulties sometimes enables it to withstand the other two. We give first this class of trees, which endure the three types of soil:

FOR BARREN SOILS, HEAVY LOAM, OR STIFF CLAY

Red Pine	Silver Fir	Norway Maple	Cherry Birch
White Pine	Red Cedar	Sugar Maple	Mountain Ash
Bank's Pine	Norway Spruce	Ash-leaved Maple	Scarlet Oak
Austrian Pine	Arborvitae	Silver Maple	Pin Oak
Scotch Pine		Red Oak	Linden
Pitch Pine	Black Locust	White Ash	Basswood
Douglas Spruce	Poplars	Pignut Hickory	Elm

ADDITIONAL TREES FOR HEAVY LOAM OR STIFF CLAY SOILS

Larch	Red Spruce	Horse Chestnut	Pepperidge
Bald Cypress		Yellow Birch	Hornbeam
Limber Pine	Scarlet Maple	Blue Beech	Swamp White Oak
Balsam Fir	Sycamore Maple	Shagbark Hickory	Bur Oak

For Planting in Exposed Places

THE subject of exposure to the different natural elements is complex, because the different elements in combination affect each other. But there are certain types of exposure which are easily recognized, and which occur on a great many properties. We hope that the following classification will help you to select the right trees for your conditions.

FOR WIND-SWEPT PLACES—INLAND

White Pine	Blue Spruce	Sugar Maple	Pignut Hickory
Red Pine	White Spruce	Red Oak	Hornbeam
Austrian Pine	Norway Spruce	Ash-leaved Maple	Mountain Ash
Scotch Pine	Arborvitae	Silver Maple	Scarlet Oak
Bank's Pine	Mugho Pine	Poplars	Linden
Pitch Pine	Ground Juniper	Willows	Basswood
Douglas Spruce	Japanese Yew	White Ash	Elm
Silver Fir		Cherry Birch	Larch
Red Cedar	Norway Maple	Blue Beech	Bald Cypress

FOR WIND-SWEPT PLACES—SEASHORE

Tree life at the seashore must meet especial difficulties. The protection given by the snow in winter is very variable, sometimes wholly lacking. The frost goes very deep. The sweeping winds constantly evaporate the moisture from the trees, and the roots are unable to reach any source of new moisture, under these conditions. In time of storm the salt spray beats in with the wind and adds its destruction to the foliage.

Only a few trees can endure this combination of hardships. Such are the evergreens recommended above, except White Pine and Arborvitae. These especially desirable species may be used only if protected by the other trees. The only deciduous trees suited to the seashore are Norway Maple, Sugar Maple, Red Oak, Ash-leaved Maple, Silver Maple, Poplars, Willows, and White Ash. See below for footnote on "Sun-Scald" injury.

Note.—"Sun-Scald" injury is a term used for the burned, dry look evergreens, especially newly planted ones, sometimes get from sharp wind and sun in late winter or very early spring. The injury comes from rapid evaporation of moisture from the foliage while the ground is still frozen too deeply to allow moisture to be replenished by the roots. Sun scald does not affect the evergreens listed under "For Planting in Exposed Places" above to any great extent. In any case the injury can often be prevented by mulching the ground around young evergreens with leaves or straw to prevent deep freezing. Some evergreens outgrow the tendency to sun scald when their roots have reached below the frost line.



Trees and Shrubs for Various Purposes



For species here suggested, see descriptions, prices, etc., pages 20 to 41, inclusive

For Planting on Steep Banks

VERY steep banks, especially those which are bare of natural surface cover, are a real problem. Properly treated, however, by planting the right species of trees, they become beautiful bits of scenery. The factors to be met are those of soil or exposure.

If there is no top soil, as in the case of a road cut, or railroad cut, you have "poor" barren soil, perhaps gravelly. In this case you must use trees which will endure a barren soil, and of these a few are especially adapted to the task of holding down the slipping or eroding soil. Such are Red Pine, Bank's Pine, White Pine, Austrian Pine, Scotch Pine, Douglas Spruce, Silver Fir, Black Locust, Poplars, Norway Maple, Sugar Maple, White Ash, and Red Oak. If the bank is exposed to strong winds on the seashore, White Pine should be used only in the protection of the other species.

If particles of earth or gravel rolling down the slope threaten to injure the new planting, small trees may be protected by two boards nailed together at the ends in a V shape and securely staked into the bank. The point being placed uphill sheds the sliding gravel away from the tree.

A slope with more or less ground cover of grass or brush, or with top soil, but too steep for cultivation or mowing, is the more usual condition. This is only a landscape problem, and is pleasantly met by a combination of White Pine, Red Pine, Red Cedar, and Ground Juniper.

If the planting is to be exposed to salt spray, or on difficult soil, be guided by the recommendations on the preceding page.

Trees with Interesting Flowers and Buds

ACLOSE acquaintance with trees reveals many interesting characteristics. Have you noticed that most trees have charming flowers? Inconspicuous in many instances, in a few trees these flowers are large and brilliant. The Hickory, for instance, seen at just the right time in spring, shows you a large tulip-like bud of rich beauty. Poplar buds and Pussy Willows in earliest spring, Red Maple in later spring, are just a few of the instances which could be cited. We especially recommend planting those just mentioned, with Horse Chestnut, Catalpa, Black Locust, Flowering Dogwood, Hawthorn, Basswood, and Linden. The honey bee loves all these, especially the Linden. We sell thousands of Lindens every year to bee keepers.

Native and Foreign Trees

GENERALLY speaking, the best trees for any locality are the trees indigenous to that locality. *Little Tree Farms* raises chiefly American trees, shrubs, and vines of the best and hardiest varieties. A few trees native to the Rocky Mountains have proved themselves of especial value for eastern planting; these we add to eastern varieties. Likewise a few species from Japan are well suited to our needs. Of European species none are preferable to our American trees for our use. We carry a limited number, chiefly because they were so much used by the first American gardeners that they have become familiar and are consequently in demand.

All the trees in our catalogue, except the three short lists which follow, are American trees native to the Northeast.

Rocky Mountain Evergreens

Concolor Fir
Douglas Spruce
Engelmann Spruce
Blue Spruce
Lodgepole Pine
Limber Pine
Western White Pine

European Trees

Norway Spruce
Austrian Pine
Scotch Pine
Corsican Pine
Mugho Pine
European Larch
Swiss Stone Pine

European Beech
Norway Poplar
Lombardy Poplar
Norway Maple
Sycamore Maple
Horse Chestnut
European Linden

Oriental Evergreens

Japanese Red Pine
Japanese Yew
Japanese Larch

Trees, Shrubs, and Vines for Brilliant Autumn Foliage

MOST of us remember some one meadow corner or old-fashioned yard which is a blaze of gold in autumn. We journey to Vermont and New Hampshire in the fall just to see the flame of the Sugar Maples. If we take pains to notice which trees have this habit of celebrating the annual autumnal victory, we can bring this beauty permanently into our own surroundings. Color is worth an infinite amount in our landscape picture. The list of deciduous trees and shrubs below is arranged in the order of their brilliancy.

Scarlet Maple	Red Oak	Pepperidge	Regel's Privet
Sugar Maple	Basswood	Larch	Winter Berry
Norway Maple	Paper Birch	Cypress	Hawthorn
Ash-leaved Maple	Yellow Birch		Arrowwood
Scarlet Oak	Hornbeam	Flowering Dogwood	Woodbine
Pin Oak	White Ash	Barberry	

Especially Fast-Growing Trees

FOR certain purposes and objects it is very desirable to have the greatest possible rate of growth in the trees you plant. This is the case when a "filler" is needed for open places. It is also a feature of all protective screen plantings and is very desirable for a portion of the trees to be used on roadsides, and for new and bare properties. Some of the best trees are rapid growers. Others are used chiefly for temporary effect, to be removed when their slower-growing but more valuable neighbors reach the desired size.

The evergreens and deciduous trees below are arranged in the order of their rate of growth.

Bank's Pine	Silver Fir	Norway Poplar	White Ash
Red Pine	Red Cedar	Carolina Poplar	Elm
White Pine	Arborvitae	Black Locust	Red Oak
Austrian Pine	Bald Cypress	Silver Maple	Basswood
Scotch Pine	Japanese Larch	Ash-leaved Maple	European Linden
Norway Spruce	European Larch	Sugar Maple	
Douglas Spruce		Norway Maple	

Trees, Shrubs, and Vines for Berries and Seeds

THE berry-bearers are doubly desirable. Their bright fruit is most decorative in autumn and when the bareness of winter comes on; and it is choice food for the birds and small animals which add such joy and cheer to our outdoors.

We underplant many acres with food- and shelter-giving trees and berry-bearing shrubs for customers who love the wild life of the countryside. It is equally desirable to have hedges, vines, and thickets near the house that make the birds closer neighbors. You will take pleasure in all the following:

Japanese Barberry	Bitter Sweet	Red Pine	Ash-leaved Maple
Flowering Dogwood	Red Cedar	Mugho Pine	Pepperidge
Gray Dogwood	Ground Juniper	Hemlock	White Ash
Mountain Ash	European Larch		White Oak
Regel's Privet	White Spruce	Cherry Birch	Pin Oak
Winter Berry	Austrian Pine	Yellow Birch	Hickory
Woodbine	White Pine	American Elm	Beech

Evergreens of Varying Color Tones

DISTINCTIVE tones of blue and green are of moment in evergreens. Some people who would otherwise appreciate the fragrance and form of evergreens object to the comparative soberness of their constant green color. To these customers we recommend the variety given by blending species which vary from dark green to very light green, and through the range of blue or silvery tones called "glaucous."

<i>Blue</i>	<i>Dark Green</i>	<i>Light Green</i>
Silver Fir	Balsam Fir	Ground Juniper
White Spruce	Red Cedar	Larch
Engelmann Spruce	Norway Spruce	Douglas Spruce
Blue Spruce	Red Spruce	Bank's Pine
Limber Pine	Austrian Pine	Pitch Pine
White Pine	Mugho Pine	Bald Cypress
Scotch Pine	Red Pine	Arborvitae



Description of Species and Price List



Evergreens—Coniferous Trees

Complete résumé of prices on pages 42 to 45, inclusive

OUR chief American evergreens are the stately cone-bearing trees with needle-like foliage, remaining green winter and summer. These are called conifers, or coniferous evergreens. Such are the Pines, Firs, Spruces, Cedars, etc. To the conifers also belong certain low-growing and prostrate evergreens, closely resembling the above trees. Such are the Mugho Pine, the Japanese Yew, the Prostrate Junipers, etc.

The small but beautiful group of low-growing evergreens, not coniferous, such as Laurel, Rhododendron, Box, etc., is called "Broad-leaved Evergreens," and sometimes referred to as "Evergreen Shrubs."

Conifers hold a dominant place in landscape planting, for they combine beauty, vigor, lasting qualities and usefulness, in the highest degree. They are indeed indispensable in the landscape picture.

Conifers soften the harsh lines of a bleak season; snow and ice do but make them a fairyland. Spring brings them exquisite candle-like tips of delicate color. Summer deepens their varying tones of green to the most harmonious background for her brilliancies. Autumn brings the great ripened cones to decorate all-winter boughs; and at all seasons the conifers blend incomparably with the cloud lines in the sky toward which they seem to reach.

Little Conifers. The charm of very small evergreens, the two- or three-year-old conifers, is a thing apart. They have a quaint and touching prettiness like that of very sturdy human youngsters, — so alert, so confident, so little! This charm is the first reason for the enthusiasm of the real tree planter. Do you suppose he altruistically plants "for future generations"? Not so; he plants for himself, enjoying every stage of the wonderful beneficent life Nature gives us in a tree. Other generations benefit also, but he does not need to take his pleasure by proxy. From the very first the little trees are a delight, and in a very few years they become a shelter and a gracious presence. Some species make three feet of growth in one year. All grow at least half that much.

Little Tree Farms grows large quantities of the best evergreens in the best way, especially for large plantings.



The characteristic conical shape and thick mass of Spruces is shown in this Little Tree Farms' Spruce.

FOR satisfactory economical planting in quantity, you must have trees small enough to be bought at a low price, shipped and handled economically, and readily planted by ordinary labor. Also, you must have trees at the right stage of development to thrive immediately.

Large, showy trees do not take hold of the soil and maintain their perfection unless planted with costly preparation; this is a considerable item on a hundred or a thousand trees. On the other hand, the weak, small seedlings are equally unsatisfactory; they take too long to grow into anything worth while.

For fifteen years the American Forestry Company has been growing just the right trees for American needs. We offer you the choicest evergreens and hardwoods of thoroughly adapted species in the most easily handled sizes, and so grown, pruned, and transplanted that they are perfectly hardy for lawn or field planting. *Little Tree Farms* is known as "The Birthplace of Little Trees that Live."

Each year we select a few thousand trees and shrubs of desirable kinds and grow them with suitable space and cultivation into large specimens for use as lawn trees, avenue trees, and decorative planting.

These ornamental trees have the same quality of vigor and adaptability as the smaller, younger stock. We can ship you in reasonable quantities larger sizes than are listed of most of the species. Please write us for the sizes and quantities desired.

We hope you will read the description of our methods on page 2. We were pioneers in growing "American-born trees for American landscapes." Long before *this sound principle* became popular, we realized that it was fundamental, and acted on it. *Little Tree Farms* was founded on Theodore F. Borst's faith in America's ultimate appreciation of scientific choice and method in growing trees. His training in the science of forestry and that of arboriculture was supplemented by study and observation abroad, which but deepened his conviction.

This training and experience has been put unreservedly at the service of the *Little Tree Farms*. It is at your service also. Write us for information and terms.

The Firs

SOMETHING of the freedom and majesty of the Pine is in the personal atmosphere of the Fir, though its contour is the symmetrical cone of the Spruce. Of soft texture and lovely, sweeping lines given by the spraying character of the boughs, the Firs provide great beauty in formal plantings, and also blend with naturalistic effects. They are elegant without being stiff.

Balsam Fir. This is the familiar fragrant Fir of the

north, very hardy, of regular, pyramidal shape, and dark green in color, with a silvery under-side. It grows best in moist, cool soils.

BALSAM FIR

Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000
Twice transplanted	18 to 24 in.	\$0.75	\$6.00	\$55.00	
Twice transplanted	12 to 18 in.		4.00	35.00	
Twice transplanted	8 to 12 in.		3.00	25.00	

Abies Balsamea



The peculiarly soft texture, and the silver, light-catching tone of the Concolor at right is brought out by contrast with other evergreens.



Concolor or Silver Fir (left) in group planting with Douglas Spruce (back). In art, as in nature, these species combine perfectly. See also page 31.

Concolor or Silver Fir

CONCOLOR or Silver Fir is a rare, very beautiful conifer, "the very best Fir," in the opinion of prominent tree connoisseurs. It is the bluest and shapeliest of all the Firs, with broad, graceful, densely clothed branches climbing to a blunt oval top, and a wonderful soft texture of needle-sprays. This has always been the "show tree" of our finest estates and arboretums, where it is found in single specimens and in groups, contrasting with darker evergreens. It is especially suited to foreground planting, because it retains its branches even down to the ground, never becoming "scraggy" and bare underneath at any age. See also page 23.

This splendid Fir is very long-lived, of rapid growth for so permanent a species and, if grown of seed from Rocky Mountain trees, is one of the hardiest of all evergreens. This variety withstands heat and drought as well as the rigor of northern winters, and endures salt air and spray. It is absolutely healthy, not subject to sun scald.

Add to this, that the Silver Fir thrives in nearly all soils and can endure considerable shade, and it is easy to understand the enthusiasm of the best landscape men of our fathers' day, which is shared by present students of tree life.

Hitherto the Silver Fir of Rocky Mountain origin has been so rare that the price was prohibitive for planting in any quantity, but its genuine superiority has influenced us to undertake its propagation in earnest. We have been some-

what pioneers in this respect, and have been for years growing the Silver Fir from seed collected of Rocky Mountain trees. We have had great success, and are now able to sell the finest, healthiest plants at prices as low as for more usual evergreens. See page 48.



Little Tree Farms' Concolor or Silver Fir, three times transplanted, with ball of earth, wrapped in burlap, ready to grow and thrive for you.

At our prices you can not only have this superbly beautiful tree on your lawn, but you will feel justified in using it for the quantity plantings to which its hardiness and adaptability so well suit it. Use in groups, borders, and backgrounds, ornamental screen plantings, and singly. Also make underplantings with Douglas Spruce, in worthy situations, under tall hardwoods.

On page 27 you will find a reference to the "Great Trio" of Evergreens,—Silver Fir, Douglas Spruce, and Red Pine. These are comparatively rare and little known except to landscape men and tree students. But they are all of preëminent value and beauty. Do not fail to plant some of each, if you have room for the best evergreens that grow.

SILVER OR CONCOLOR FIR

Quality	Height	Abies Concolor			
		Each	10	100	1000
3 times transplanted *B&B	3 to 3½ ft.	\$4.00	\$35.00	\$300.00	
3 times transplanted B&B	2 to 3 ft.	3.00	27.50	250.00	
3 times transplanted B&B	18 to 24 in.	2.00	16.00	140.00	
Twice transplanted	2 to 3 ft.	2.00	15.00	125.00	\$1000.00
Twice transplanted	18 to 24 in.	1.00	7.00	60.00	550.00
Twice transplanted	12 to 18 in.		5.00	40.00	350.00
Twice transplanted	8 to 12 in.		3.00	22.00	175.00

* "B&B" means shipped with a ball of earth wrapped in burlap.
Boxing or baling, when required, is charged for at cost.



MAXIMUM QUALITY
MINIMUM PRICE
MOST EFFICIENT SERVICE

Means

Little Tree Farms
of America



The Great Farms of Little Trees of Large Values and Small Prices

Junipers



Naturalistic Planting of Junipers (Red Cedar), well combined with hard Pines, standing like sentinels ever on guard over the hill and shore. Red Pine, Austrian Pine, and Scotch Pine are hard Pines.

GROUND JUNIPER, or *Prostrate Juniper*, is one of the handsomest edging plants there is; charming also as a specimen plant. It varies from a prostrate plant to plants somewhat erect, spreading sometimes many feet. Its dense green foliage has a true "silver lining." In autumn it is filled with berries of a beautiful glaucous blue, which attract the winter birds. When snow flies you will find it one of the prettiest little snow-catchers imaginable. It grows naturally on sandy and gravelly hillsides in full sunlight and is able to withstand severe winds. *Juniperus Communis* makes an admirable entrance gate plant, or a decoration on curves where an unobstructed view is desired; also much used in foundation plantings. Valuable in rockeries and as a ground cover. See illustration on page 8.

Use *Juniperus Communis* freely for edging other plantings, and especially with the taller *Juniperus Virginiana*, a most attractive natural blending.

GROUND OR PROSTRATE JUNIPER, *Juniperus Communis*

Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000
3 times transplanted *B&B	18 to 24 in.	\$2.00	\$15.00		
3 times transplanted B&B	12 to 18 in.	1.50	12.50	\$100.00	
Twice transplanted	8 to 12 in.	.75	6.50	60.00	\$500.00

Juniper; Savin; Red Cedar. For color, symmetry, and architectural line, no medium-sized evergreen is superior to the Red Cedar. It is dark green in summer, bronze-green in winter; sometimes blue-green in summer, plum-tone in winter; its variety is one of the interesting features. In autumn the slender column-like trees are crowded with blue-black berries, having a bloom like blueberries, and loved of the birds. See illustrations on pages 3, 4, 12, 16, 48.

The use of Red Cedars in formal planting gives a new interpretation of the classic effect provided by avenues of Lombardy Poplars abroad. Pairs for doorways and entrances are much used. Much more beautiful, however, is a close group in place of a single tree, and the group edged with Ground Juniper. The species tends to become bare toward the ground with age, and the suggested treatment overcomes this difficulty and makes the beauty permanent. For naturalistic landscaping the Juniper is perfectly adapted, alone and in groups.

*A *Juniperus Virginiana* from Little Tree Farms. Could it be nicer? See also illustration on page 16.*



Juniperus Communis, grown at Little Tree Farms, ready to ship, with ball of earth wrapped in burlap.



Juniperus Virginiana has an extraordinary range and tolerance and is extremely hardy. It can thrive on dry, poor soils, but must have light if planted in such situations.

Use in evergreen bed planting; groups, borders, screens, backgrounds; at gates and near house; on paths and in garden. Combine with Ground Juniper or Mugho Pine for especially fine effect.

The well-developed compact root system of Junipers grown at *Little Tree Farms* makes them successfully transplanted.

RED CEDAR OR JUNIPER

Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000
3 times transplanted *B&B	6 to 7 ft.	\$6.00	\$50.00	\$400.00	
3 times transplanted B&B	5 to 6 ft.	4.50	37.00	330.00	
3 times transplanted B&B	4 to 5 ft.	3.25	28.00	250.00	
3 times transplanted B&B	3 to 4 ft.	2.50	22.00	195.00	
3 times transplanted B&B	2 to 3 ft.	1.50	12.00	100.00	
3 times transplanted B&B	18 to 24 in.	1.25	10.00	80.00	
Twice transplanted	18 to 24 in.		8.00	65.00	\$600.00
Twice transplanted	12 to 18 in.		5.50	45.00	430.00
Twice transplanted	8 to 12 in.		4.00	35.00	330.00

* "B&B" means shipped with a ball of earth wrapped in burlap. Boxing or baling, when required, is charged for at cost.



Larches



EUROPEAN LARCH, like all larches, is a conifer but not an evergreen, dropping its needles in winter. Plant it where you get its most attractive effect by looking *down* on it, or into it, not up at it. Especially good planted with Arborvitae in low, wet land where little else thrives.

EUROPEAN LARCH (Deciduous Conifer)

Larix Decidua Europea

Quality	Height	Each	10	100
Twice transplanted *B&B	8 to 10 ft.	\$4.75	\$40.00	
Twice transplanted B&B	6 to 8 ft.	3.50	30.00	
Twice transplanted	4 to 6 ft.	1.50	13.00	\$110.00
Twice transplanted	3 to 4 ft.	.90	8.00	70.00
Twice transplanted	2 to 3 ft.		6.50	50.00
Twice transplanted	1½ to 2 ft.		5.00	45.00

Japanese Larch is even more rapid in growth than the European, and gives the same sweet, playful note in the landscape harmony. Tree connoisseurs know it as an interesting tree for collections. Use the two larches together.

JAPANESE LARCH (Deciduous Conifer) Larix Leptolepis

Quality	Height	Each	10
Twice transplanted *B&B	7 to 9 ft.	\$5.00	\$40.00
Twice transplanted B&B	5 to 7 ft.	3.50	30.00
Twice transplanted B&B	4 to 5 ft.	1.75	25.00

Larch foliage gives the earliest and tenderest green of spring, indescribably feathery; very pretty cones in autumn, persisting long through winter. Larch pays even to plant in a temporary home, so very rapid is its growth.

Spruces

THE SPRUCES are an indispensable element in home landscaping, lending themselves to all protective and ornamental purposes. In general, compactly pyramidal, closely built, their short, stiff needles do not spray in feathery branches like the Pines, but clothe the stems closely and densely. They show many shades of color and varieties of form and habit. Nature blends her differing outlines and masses in



complex harmony, with Pines, Spruces, and Firs together. Man follows Nature with beautiful results. In such a planting, the high light is caught by glaucous Spruces and Firs in the foreground, properly placed against the deeper color of Pines or darker Spruces.

Mass Planting of Spruces. Norway Spruce at the back, White Spruce in the middle, Blue Spruce and Silver Fir in foreground. Notice how dense a screen Spruces make.



White Spruce is one of the best Spruces; a rapid grower and extremely hardy, adapting itself to both wet and dry soils, withstanding salt air, exposure, and snow and ice pressure. It is pyramidal in form and has beautiful silver-green foliage. White Spruce makes good windbreaks, screens, groves, and specimen trees. Our crop this year is small, but fortunately we have a more adequate supply of the Douglas Spruce, which has all the favorable qualities of the White Spruce, and is in some respects superior. White Spruce is the middle row of the picture above. At the left is one of our splendid plants.

WHITE SPRUCE

Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000
3 times transplanted *B&B	3 to 4 ft.	\$2.75	\$25.00		
3 times transplanted B&B	2 to 3 ft.	1.75	16.00	\$150.00	\$1300.00
Twice transplanted	18 to 24 in.	1.00	7.00	60.00	550.00
Twice transplanted	12 to 18 in.		5.00	40.00	350.00
Twice transplanted	8 to 12 in.		4.00	30.00	250.00

Engelmann Spruce slightly suggests the Blue Spruce in color and form, but has soft, pliant needles. It is extraordinarily hardy, coming to us from the mountain regions. A little-known but beautiful spruce. In infancy it is quaintly compact, making a charming potted plant.

ENGELMANN SPRUCE

Height	Each	10	100
12 to 18 in.	\$0.75	\$6.00	40.00
8 to 12 in.	.40	3.00	25.00

Red Spruce is a fine, densely foliaged Spruce good to use in moist and shady places. Warmly green in color. Especially valuable for the north and for high elevations; in fact the most valuable Spruce of its natural habitat. (Cannot thrive in hot, dry places.) Combines well with Firs and other Spruces. See cut at right.

RED SPRUCE Picea Rubens

Quality	Height	Each	10	100
*B&B	2 to 3 ft.	\$2.00	\$15.00	\$130.00
	18 to 24 in.	1.00	8.00	70.00
	12 to 18 in.	.85	7.00	60.00

Picea Engelmanni





A Group of Young Norway Spruces on a Lawn.



A Little Tree Farms' Norway Spruce four feet high. See the roots.

Norway Spruce, the familiar Spruce of Europe, is very useful for hedges, screens, windbreaks, and shelter belts, as it is hardy, rapid in growth, and can be planted in the shade. It produces astonishingly quick results. See pages 9, 10, 13.

A glance at the picture above of Norway Spruces grouped on a lawn shows the peculiar suitability of this species for Christmas-tree planting. The increasing scarcity of Christmas trees has led many of our customers to set out plantations of Norway Spruces; the harvest can be gathered early, and the structure of the tree is exactly right for the purpose.

NORWAY SPRUCE

Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000
3 times transplanted	5 to 6 ft.	\$5.00	\$40.00		
3 times transplanted	4 to 5 ft.	4.00	30.00	\$250.00	
3 times transplanted	3 to 4 ft.	2.50	22.00	190.00	\$1800.00
3 times transplanted	2 to 3 ft.	1.50	14.00	125.00	1000.00
Once transplanted	12 to 18 in.	.75	4.00	25.00	210.00
Once transplanted	8 to 12 in.		2.50	15.00	125.00

* "B&B" means shipped with a ball of earth wrapped in burlap.
Boxing or baling, when required, is charged for at cost.

Picea Excelsa

Colorado Blue Spruce is a very ornamental evergreen which has three distinct variants of color: very clear green, bluish green, and silvery blue. It is almost identical in tone with the Silver Fir, which it closely resembles in extreme hardiness and endurance, but to which it is inferior in respect of remaining full-foliaged in age. In youth very handsome. Much used, singly and in groups. This is one of the hardiest of all the Spruces. See pictures on pages 6, 20, 23.

The best Blue Spruces are grown from seed of hardy trees with a distinct blue color. Such we use at **Little Tree Farms**.

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE

Quality	Height	Each	10	100
3 times transplanted *B&B	2 to 3 ft.	\$3.00	\$28.00	\$250.00
3 times transplanted B&B	18 to 24 in.	2.00	18.00	150.00
3 times transplanted	12 to 18 in.	1.50	12.50	100.00

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE

Quality	Height	Each	10	100
Very Blue				
3 times transplanted *B&B	2 to 2½ ft.	\$4.00	\$35.00	\$325.00
3 times transplanted B&B	18 to 24 in.	3.00	25.00	225.00

Picea Pungens Glauca

These are the very bluest selections from blocks of seed-grown Blue Spruce.



Colorado Blue Spruce at Little Tree Farms, grown from seed, three times transplanted.



*Austrian Pine planted for a shady grove, which also breaks the wind from the sea.
For Austrian Pines on hilltop, see picture on page 15.*

The Pines

THE PINES, especially the native pines, are the fundamental features of landscape planting in this country. They are the grandest, most characteristic of our American evergreens, and the most abundant.



Little Tree Farms' Austrian Pine, showing the rugged stem and spreading branch system.

Generally speaking, the Pines have the greatest height and mass of the conifer groups. Their needles are long, close-bunched, and in maturity spread in cloudlike masses across the contour. Varying tones of green, and interesting differences in structure, as well as much variety in such details as the cones, are furnished by the different Pines. Theirs are the lines that give the distinctive aspect of freedom and grandeur to the best American landscapes. They should be planted abundantly. The Northern soft or White Pines, and the Southern hard Pines have added

billions to the wealth of America. We have space to illustrate only a few, but the brief descriptions indicate the character and uses of the others.

We specialize in the best American species, but we also grow large quantities of such foreign pines and other trees as have proved of genuine value for our conditions. Of these Austrian Pine is one.

Austrian Pine has several splendid characteristics, among which is its ability to withstand smoke and other conditions

of city planting. It is one of the only evergreens which endure city conditions long. It is much used as an ornamental tree in situations unsuited to the more majestic White Pine. In youth it closely resembles Red Pine. Has an unusual spread of very long branches, and its long, stiff, dark-green needles give it a very sturdy, rugged aspect. It retains this dark, rich color even under poor nourishment, and also does not "sunscauld."



The spreading branches of Austrian Pine make a shade tree like Oak or Elm. The White Pine is even more perfect.

Austrian Pine is most valuable for planting under the adverse conditions of sweeping wind, salt spray, dry or poor soil, and dry hilltops. It withstands all these adversities excellently. We can highly recommend it for double-row windbreaks and for mass plantings of all kinds under the above conditions. See pictures above.

Our prices are low for plants suitable for such mass plantings.

AUSTRIAN PINE

Pinus Austriaca

Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000
Twice transplanted *B&B	2 to 3 ft.	\$1.50	\$12.00	\$90.00	\$800.00
Twice transplanted	18 to 24 in.	1.00	7.50	65.00	500.00
Twice transplanted	12 to 18 in.	.70	6.00	50.00	400.00
Once transplanted	3 to 4 ft.	1.00	5.50	45.00	400.00
Once transplanted	2 to 3 ft.		4.00	30.00	275.00
Once transplanted	18 to 24 in.		3.00	25.00	200.00

* "B&B" means shipped with a ball of earth wrapped in burlap.

Boxing or baling, when required, is charged for at cost.



Little Tree Farms' Bank's Pines do yeomen's service on sandy banks.



Mugho Pine, Dwarf Mountain Pine, at drive entrance. See picture below of our sturdy Mugho Pine



Little Tree Farms' Limber Pine. The plummy "leader" is characteristic.

Swiss Stone Pine. A rare ornamental pine of small, shapely, slender growth, suitable for the lawn. Silvery tone and attractively straight shaft.

SWISS STONE PINE		Pinus Cembra				
Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000	
Twice transplanted	4 to 8 in.	\$0.65	\$5.00			
Once transplanted	4 to 6 in.		4.00	\$30.00	\$200.00	

Shore Pine is well adapted to sand dunes and similar soils. A very hardy tree from the Pacific coast, which has found much favor in Europe for planting in extremely dry soil and in cold situations.

SHORE PINE		Pinus Contorta				
Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000	
Once transplanted	3 to 5 ft.	\$1.50	\$10.00	\$85.00		

Japanese Red Pine resembles somewhat our native Red Pine, except that the long, slender needles are more yellowish green. This tree is very effective either in mass plantings or as an ornamental lawn tree. Grows rapidly and is recommended for planting in Massachusetts and southward.

JAPANESE RED PINE		Pinus densiflora				
Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000	
Twice transplanted	3 to 5 ft.	\$1.50	\$10.00	\$85.00		
Twice transplanted	2 to 3 ft.	1.00	8.00	70.00		

Bank's Pine is "easily first" among pines for fast growth, and for growth in poor, dry, loose, or sliding soils. It not infrequently grows at the incredible rate of three feet a year. We have had great success with Bank's Pine as a "quick result" tree, mixed with other species.

Bank's Pine is tall and slender, noticeably bright in color, and bears attractive cones at an early age; has rich buds and young shoots in spring.

BANK'S PINE		Pinus Divaricata				
Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000	
3 times transplanted * B&B	8 to 10 ft.	\$4.00				
3 times transplanted B&B	6 to 8 ft.	3.00	\$28.00			
3 times transplanted B&B	4 to 6 ft.	2.50	22.00			
Twice transplanted	3 to 4 ft.	1.75	12.00	\$100.00		
Twice transplanted	2 to 3 ft.	1.25	9.00	80.00		
Once transplanted	3 to 4 ft.	1.00	6.00	50.00	\$450.00	
Once transplanted	2 to 3 ft.	.60	4.50	35.00	310.00	

Flexilis Pine, also called Limber Pine, seen at its best in the Arnold Arboretum, is a most attractive, silvery-green needled pine. Our plants are extremely vigorous and handsome. Flexilis is prettiest of all pines in infancy.

* "B&B" means shipped with a ball of earth wrapped in burlap.
Boxing or baling, when required, is charged for at cost.

LIMBER PINE

Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000	
Twice transplanted * B&B	3 to 4 ft.	\$2.50	\$20.00			
Twice transplanted B&B	2 to 3 ft.	1.75	15.00	\$135.00		
Once transplanted	2 to 3 ft.	1.25	8.00	70.00	\$600.00	
Once transplanted	18 to 24 in.		6.00	50.00	450.00	

Corsican Pine is an interesting, fast-growing, frost-hardy pine, much appreciated. The needles close over the buds in a twist, giving a feathery look.

CORSICAN PINE

Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000	
Twice transplanted	2 to 3 ft.	\$1.25	\$10.00	\$80.00		
Twice transplanted	1 to 2 ft.	.75	6.50	55.00	\$400.00	

Monticola Pine: the "White Pine" of the Pacific coast. Our plants were raised from seed of Idaho mountain trees. Used in collections for its interest. Recommended for ornamental planting in and south of Massachusetts.

SILVER OR WESTERN WHITE PINE		Pinus Monticola				
Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000	
Once transplanted	8 to 12 in.	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$30.00	\$250.00	

Dwarf Mountain

Pine. A very hardy, valuable, and beautiful dwarf pine to use wherever an evergreen edging or low mass is needed. Resembles the Austrian Pine in color. Suitable for bedding, entrance planting, borders, etc. See pages 4, 8, and above.



Little Tree Farms' Mugho Pine.

DWARF MOUNTAIN PINE

Quality	Height	Each	10	100	
3 times transplanted * B&B	12 to 18 in.	\$1.75	\$16.00	\$140.00	
Twice transplanted	8 to 12 in.	.75	6.50	60.00	

Lodgepole Pine grows rapidly and endures sandy soil. May also be planted in cool, moist hollows. As a park and estate ornamental it is used with White Pine for contrast.

LODGEPOLE PINE

Quality	Height	Each	10	100	
Once transplanted	4 to 5 ft.	\$1.50	\$12.00	\$100.00	
Once transplanted	3 to 4 ft.	1.00	7.00	60.00	
Once transplanted	2 to 3 ft.	.65	5.50	45.00	



Red Pines with White Pine, reforesting bare land. Notice the soft, very thick foliage, — dense yet fine.



Little Tree Farms' three-foot Red Pine



Red Pine



RED PINE, also commonly called Norway Pine, is a native of the northern United States and one of the best "natives" there. Indeed, Red Pine is worthy to be included in the "quality group" of supremely good conifers, with White Pine, Douglas Spruce, and Silver Fir. It is a thoroughly handsome, vigorously growing, and remarkably healthy evergreen, which is superbly ornamental and yet has been adopted for quantity planting on account of its extremely useful qualities.

Among these qualities we count: it withstands salt air and spray; is remarkably free from insect and fungous enemies; and grows powerfully even in poor soils, being second only to Bank's Pine in rapidity. Its foliage presents a richly tufted mass to the wind, of which it is hardly resistant. It is, also, very long-lived: a truly fine and great species.

For these reasons, and for its commercial value, and for its great beauty, Red Pine is very much used in reforesting, both on estates and on public lands. It is used alone, and in combination with White Pine, Douglas Spruce, or both.

For border planting, protective plantings, and all mass plantings, great beauty and value is given by combining Red Pine, Douglas Spruce, and Silver Fir. This great trio makes an unequalled effect of vigorous color and strong mass, lightened by grace and delicacy of habit, and high color in the foreground.

Red Pine is very valuable commercially, the best reforesting pine when White Pine is not suitable. See pages 14, 47.

RED OR NORWAY PINE

Pinus Resinosa

Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000
3 times transplanted *B&B	4 to 5 ft.	\$2.50	\$20.00	\$175.00	
3 times transplanted B&B	3 to 3½ ft.	1.50	13.00	120.00	
3 times transplanted B&B	2 to 3 ft.	1.35	11.00	100.00	
3 times transplanted B&B	18 to 24 in.	1.00	8.00	70.00	
Twice transplanted	3 to 4 ft.	1.00	8.50	75.00	\$650.00
Twice transplanted	2 to 3 ft.	.80	7.50	65.00	550.00
Once transplanted	3 to 4 ft.		5.00	43.00	375.00
Once transplanted	2 to 3 ft.		4.00	35.00	300.00

Pitch Pine thrives on our sandy plains and is often used on bare, wind-swept places. On better soils it reveals its very artistic qualities, which make it a truly beautiful tree when a rugged, irregular outline is desired. An excellent example is the picture on page 22.

PITCH PINE

Pinus Rigida

Quality	Height	Each	10	100
Once transplanted	4 to 6 ft.	\$1.50	\$12.00	\$100.00
Once transplanted	3 to 4 ft.	.75	6.00	50.00

* "B&B" means shipped with a ball of earth wrapped in burlap.

Boxing or baling, when required, is charged for at cost.



Young Red Pine in Border Planting. The picture gives a good impression of the beauty of Red Pine. Its very long, closely bunched needles are as vigorous as the Austrian, but softer; its color is brightly dark, and it has very handsome cones and buds.



Group of White Pine on Lawn. In youth it is a full, well-furnished tree.



White Pine



New England's Choicest and Fastest-Growing Evergreen

THE unequalled beauty of White Pine has been appreciated by the founders of all our famous New England estates. They used it, as here, for lawn specimens, groups, and backgrounds. And we must get back to this beauty, to make the best of the characteristic type of our landscape.

All our authors of treatises and books on trees speak of each tree with interest and appreciation; but when they come to the chapters on White Pine, they put out their superlatives. It is our "king of trees," our "perfect evergreen," our one "supremely beautiful and valuable American tree."

In the commercial field it is to the others as the grains are to all other foodstuffs, — the basis. More White Pine wood is sold and manufactured in this country every year than any other species. And equally striking is its natural predominance in the esthetic world. In the forests maintained for public recreation, in the parks, and on estates we find more than ten times as many pines as anything else.

Many qualities and characteristics contribute to the supremacy of White Pine. Towering size and ample spread, depth of color and majesty of form, combine with hardiness in adapting itself to varied conditions, wide natural range, and rapid growth. And to these are added the infinite variety of its landscape uses, its adaptability to utility planting, and its ability to grow on dry, sandy soils as well as rich, moist ones.



Border planting at Wellesley College, made with Little Tree Farms' Pines.



Mature White Pine in its glory on a New England estate. Mark the horizontal sweeping lines so characteristic of the larger branches.

Plant White Pine for Beauty, Utility, Profit

Specimen White Pine trees are set on lawns and on country estates singly and in groups, for landscape, decoration, shade, etc. See photograph above, at left.

Mass plantings of White Pine are made to screen out adjoining buildings, and to form backgrounds and a fitting sky line for the garden. See photograph above, and page 11.

Hedges and Tall Windbreaks of White Pine are planted to protect the flower and vegetable gardens, to shelter orchards and field crops, buildings, and cattle, conserving heat, fuel and feed. See photograph on pages 9 and 13.

Along Roads and Drives White Pine plantings are made for protection from cold winds and snow in winter, and for shade and coolness in summer. See photograph on page 7.

For Reforesting idle, exhausted and unprofitable lands, without cultivation or fertilization, White Pine is the very best tree. It thrives in sunshine or partial shade, on dry, light soils, or on moist ones. Often grows two or three feet in a year. Millions of our well-rooted White Pines are thriving on our customers' estates.

NOTE.—We do not ship White Pine outside of New England. Red Pine is the choice wherever White Pine is not available.

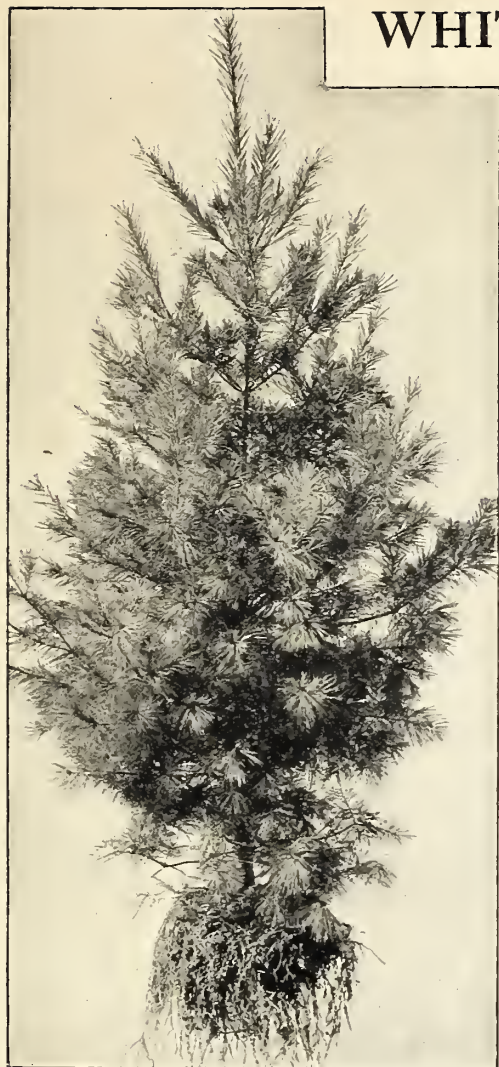


A pathway made attractive and shady with White Pines.

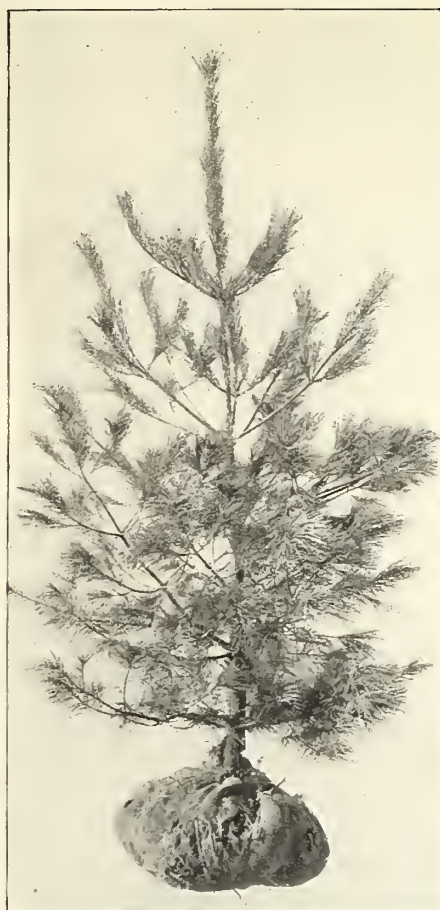
WHITE PINE—the BEST Pine for New England and the BEST Offer

from

Little Tree Farms



A seven-foot White Pine. Note the fine roots.



A five-foot White Pine ready to ship, * "B&B."



A three-foot White Pine freshly dug.

We grow four splendid qualities of White Pine, each in several sizes. Each is good and in demand for its special use.

Frequent transplanting and root-pruning produce good tops and abundant feeding roots in our trees. Buy a car-load at these rates.

1 THREE Times Transplanted and Root-Pruned

Our best selected plants for single trees, groups, etc. These will take root promptly and grow rapidly. Nowhere else can this quality be offered for these prices; only our large quantity production makes it possible. Shipped with ball of earth wrapped in burlap (when so desired).

WHITE PINE.		Pinus Strobus			
Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000
*B&B †TTT	6 to 8 ft.	\$4.00	\$35.00	\$300.00	\$2700.00
B&B TTT	5 to 7 ft.	2.75	20.00	180.00	1550.00
B&B TTT	3 to 5 ft.	1.50	12.00	85.00	750.00

3 ONCE Transplanted and Root-Pruned

Good, economical trees to use in very large quantities, when the first cost is more important than the first rate of growth. Not so heavy and well-shaped as the preceding grades.

WHITE PINE

Pinus Strobus

Quality	Height	100	1000
†T	3 to 5 ft.	\$22.00	\$180.00
T	12 to 18 in.	15.00	100.00

* "B&B" means shipped with a ball of earth wrapped in burlap.

† The number of T's designates the number of times transplanted.

Boxing or baling, when required, is charged for at cost.

2 TWICE Transplanted and Root-Pruned

Choice well-rooted stock for mass plantings and all ornamental quantity plantings. Splendid for all the uses described, except specimen and foreground planting.

WHITE PINE		Pinus Strobus		
Quality	Height	10	100	1000
†TT	5 to 7 ft.	\$12.00	\$100.00	\$775.00
TT	4 to 6 ft.	9.00	75.00	600.00
TT	3 to 5 ft.	7.50	50.00	450.00
TT	2 to 3 ft.	4.00	35.00	300.00

4 Seedlings for large commercial reforestation under favorable conditions.

They are also often set in nursery rows for two or three years before field planting, if unfavorable conditions are to be met. Special terms upon specified quantities for commercial reforestation.

WHITE PINE

Pinus Strobus

Quality	Height	100	1000
Seedling	1 to 2 ft.	\$3.50	\$20.00
Seedling	8 to 12 in.	2.50	15.00
Seedling	4 to 8 in.	1.00	8.00

"The sylvan scenery of New England owes that rare and peculiar charm . . . to the wide-spreading, dark-green crowns of the White Pine."
—CHARLES SPRAGUE SARGENT, Harvard University.

"For grace and elegance, nothing better than our five-needled, silver-lined White Pine can be imagined."
—LIBERTY HYDE BAILEY, Cornell University.



Scotch Pines planted by the sea on a sandy plain. A truck load of our pines is a good investment.

Scotch Pine



Vigorous Scotch Pines, grown at Little Tree Farms, go in trucks or cars to you.

SCOTCH PINE is an attractive vigorous pine, with slender blue-green needles; it is a very hardy and rapid grower, and generally free from insect and disease. Its bark turns a striking reddish brown with maturity. In youth its foliage is very glaucous.

In May, when pines in New England all decorate themselves with "candles" of spring, the Scotch Pine is the handsomest feature of the evergreen border; its candles are orange-tinted, turning rosy in the sun.

The greatest value of Scotch Pine for Eastern planting is

found in its ability to grow on dry, poor hilltops and similar places, and to resist wind-sweeping, especially at the sea-side. For this reason it is much used for windbreaks and shelter belts. The illustration above shows how thriving a Scotch Pine planting can be on a sandy seaside plain. Our many customers whose summer homes are set in such conditions may use Red, or Scotch and Austrian Pine, separately or mixed, to the great benefit of their environment. (Red or Norway Pine, although not yet so well known to the public as the other two, is essentially a finer and more valuable species and will ultimately displace the others except where some particular circumstance weighs in their favor.)

We are offering sturdy Scotch Pines suitable for such mass plantings at most attractive rates. The supply, however, is limited. So please fill your wants early.

SCOTCH PINE

Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000
3 times transplanted *B&B	4 to 5 ft.	\$3.00	\$28.00	\$250.00	
3 times transplanted B&B	3 to 4 ft.	2.00	15.00	125.00	
3 times transplanted B&B	2 to 3 ft.	1.25	11.00	90.00	
Twice transplanted	4 to 5 ft.	1.75	15.00	120.00	\$1000.00
Twice transplanted	3 to 4 ft.	1.25	10.00	80.00	700.00
Twice transplanted	2 to 3 ft.	1.00	8.00	70.00	600.00
Once transplanted	3 to 4 ft.			50.00	450.00
Once transplanted	2 to 3 ft.			40.00	350.00

Pinus Sylvestris

Bald Cypress

THE BALD CYPRESS, a conifer but not evergreen, suggests the Larch in form and habit; both grow naturally under excessive moisture conditions, and thus are a very welcome addition to the available material. The wood is valuable. It endures very wet, poor soil, and grows rapidly on good soils. Must be planted in the light. Valuable in ornamental planting for its interesting and delicate foliage and unique form. We recommend it for planting south of Massachusetts.

BALD CYPRESS

Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000
Twice transplanted	4 to 5 ft.	\$1.00	\$7.50	\$60.00	
Twice transplanted	3 to 4 ft.	.75	6.00	50.00	
Twice transplanted	2 to 3 ft.	.65	5.00	40.00	

Taxodium Distichum

Japanese Yew. For formal planting, low effect, this yew is the most attractive and valuable evergreen. It spreads gradually with each year's growth until, in time, it makes such an effect as is illustrated below, or on page 11.

JAPANESE YEW

Quality	Height	Each	10	100
Twice transplanted *B&B	8 to 12 in.	\$1.75	\$15.00	
Twice transplanted B&B	4 to 8 in.	1.00	8.00	\$75.00

Taxus Cuspidata Brevifolia



Japanese Yew under a massive Red Oak, with Euonymus Vine (left). These Yews justify their cost in their rich and perfect development and extremely long life.

* "B&B" means shipped with a ball of earth wrapped in burlap.

Boxing or baling, when required, is charged for at cost.



Mass planting of Douglas Spruce; ornamental windbreak. Notice the superb shape, size, density, and beautiful foliage of this unequalled species.



Douglas Spruce (left foreground, rear and right) in ornamental planting with Silver Fir (center foreground). A beautiful combination. We cannot too highly recommend the blending of Douglas and Silver Fir.



Douglas Spruce



DOUGLAS SPRUCE, for use in many soils and conditions, is "The Best Spruce," as the Concolor is the best Fir, and for similar reasons. As its Latin name implies, however, the Douglas is not purely a spruce; it is often catalogued as Fir. In fact it partakes of the characteristics of both species, but has variants peculiar to itself. The best authorities consider it a genus apart, whose history reaches back into remote ages.

Out of that distant imaged past, the Douglas Spruce emerges, vigorous, beautiful, adapted to modern conditions, essentially and vitally young. It is one of the most majestic trees of North America and has found favor wherever it has been introduced, here or in Europe. It is one of the fastest-growing conifers, yet endures to old age and large size; it succeeds in many soils, even dry, slaty, or sandy ones, and it endures direct exposure to the fiercest winds and to salt spray.

The exquisite blue tone of the foliage tips belongs to the variety grown from seed of Rocky Mountain trees only,—the extremely hardy variety. Our Douglas Spruce are all grown from seed of healthy Rocky Mountain trees.

Little Tree Farms' Douglas Spruce. We ship them by thousands.

Douglas Spruce makes perfect hedges, formal and informal; is invaluable in screen and border plantings, and splendid for windbreaks.

For a quick, tall back row in such a planting, plant Red Pine, White Pine, Austrian or Scotch Pine; the Red and White Pine are especially attractive with Douglas Spruce. The quality of impenetrability is supplied by the wonderful compact mass of the Douglas, with its lacy yet dense foliage, and its habit of growing from ground to tip without one open spot.

This is one of the very handsomest conifers to use for bed planting, groups, and pairs.

We are recommending the Douglas Spruce very heartily for underplanting tall, thin

woods; it endures the shade and makes a decidedly healthy and valuable under-story — most attractive. In such shady conditions it is the fastest-growing of the conifers. Use alone, or with Pines, or with Silver Fir.

Comparatively low price is added to the fine qualities of the Douglas,—it is raised at our nurseries in quantity, which makes it economical.

You can not do better than to plant Douglas Spruce.



This Douglas Spruce (right) has caught the light on its glaucous tips as our nursery trees do.



DOUGLAS SPRUCE		Pseudotsuga Douglasii			
Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000
3 times transplanted *B&B	3 to 3½ ft.	\$2.50	\$22.00	\$200.00	
3 times transplanted B&B	2 to 3 ft.	1.75	15.00	130.00	\$1150.00
Twice transplanted	2 to 3 ft.	1.25	10.00	75.00	650.00
Twice transplanted	18 to 24 in.	.75	6.00	50.00	450.00
Twice transplanted	12 to 18 in.		5.00	35.00	275.00
Twice transplanted	8 to 12 in.		3.00	25.00	200.00
Once transplanted	18 to 24 in.		3.50	30.00	275.00
Once transplanted	12 to 18 in.		2.50	20.00	150.00
Once transplanted	8 to 12 in.		1.50	12.00	100.00

* "B&B" means shipped with a ball of earth wrapped in burlap.

Boxing or baling, when required, is charged for at cost.



Arborvitae or White Cedar



THE ARBORVITAE or White Cedar is perhaps best known in hedges, but it is equally adapted to single and grouped ornamental use and also for reforesting material in low land. It thrives well in low, moist land, just the spots you find so hard to render attractive. Planted there, with



Arborvitae sympathetically placed near a pool.

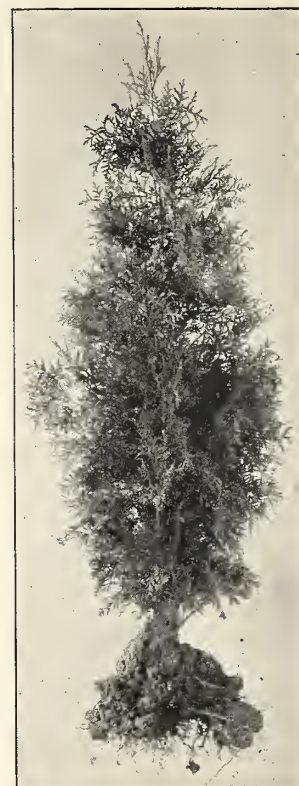
Larch (or with Bald Cypress, if south of Massachusetts), it becomes superb in color and form against its dainty, high-colored neighbor.

It grows well on high ground also, but should not be planted in exposed or very dry places. It is hardy, transplants easily, and grows rapidly.

The powerful pungent fragrance and peculiar flat foliage of the Arborvitae combine with its regular pyramidal form and rich color to make it a favorite for formal gardens. It bears close shearing well, but is equally effective in its natural state.

Much used in bed planting and formal borders. Whenever a heavy mass is needed in a restricted space the Arborvitae is of greatest value, as, for example, on small properties.

We always raise a good supply of Arborvitae for hedges and all quantity plantings, and our beautifully healthy, heavily rooted plants are always reasonably priced. Hedges and protective plantings are illustrated on pages 8 and 13.



Little Tree Farms' Arborvitae, three feet high, as we send them to you, ready for planting in groups, pairs, and hedges. See pages 16 and 48.

ARBORVITAE OR WHITE CEDAR

Thuja Occidentalis

Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000
3 times transplanted *B&B	2 to 3 ft.	\$1.25	\$10.00	\$95.00	
3 times transplanted	18 to 24 in.	.75	7.00	60.00	
3 times transplanted	12 to 18 in.	.60	5.50	50.00	
Twice transplanted	18 to 24 in.		5.50	50.00	\$450.00
Twice transplanted	12 to 18 in.		4.00	35.00	325.00
Once transplanted	2 to 3 ft.		6.00	50.00	400.00
Once transplanted	18 to 24 in.		3.50	30.00	250.00
Once transplanted	12 to 18 in.		2.50	20.00	160.00

* "B&B" means shipped with a ball of earth wrapped in burlap. Boxing or baling, when required, is charged for at cost.

American Hemlock

THE AMERICAN HEMLOCK grows to majestic height in maturity. Its branches make the most delicate tracery of any of our large evergreens. It endures shade well, and is much planted in natural gorges on northerly slopes, and in group plantings, or backgrounds where grace and a high quality of distinguished beauty are more desired than economy of cost. We have some beautiful plants, but as each year's supply is far below the demand, we trust you will order early if you need Hemlocks. There is no more finished hedge of its kind than Hemlock. See pages 8, 11.



In the case of Hemlock and most other finest evergreens, snow accentuates every rare quality. Notice the incomparably lace-like foliage.

HEMLOCK

Tsuga Canadensis

	Height	Each	10	100	1000
*B&B	4 to 5 ft.	\$5.00	\$47.00	\$450.00	
B&B	3 to 4 ft.	3.50	32.00	300.00	
B&B	2 to 3 ft.	2.25	20.00	180.00	
Once transplanted					
	12 to 18 in.	1.00	8.00	70.00	
	8 to 12 in.	.50	4.50	40.00	\$300.00



Little Tree Farms' Hemlock, three feet tall and two and one-half feet spread, ready for shipping. Beautiful plants.

Little Tree Farms of America — AT FRAMINGHAM, MASS.
Near Boston

AMERICAN FORESTRY COMPANY

15 BEACON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.





Deciduous Trees

Ornamental, Shade, and Forest



Complete résumé of prices on pages 42 to 45, inclusive.

THE appeal of the deciduous trees is their constant change, as the glory of the evergreens is their permanence, their all-seasons persistency. From one beauty to another, adapting themselves to the mood of the season, the deciduous trees charm at all times.

In earliest spring comes the thrill of swelling buds and the delicate, often inconspicuous but exceedingly lovely flowers; next, the faintest hint of green leafage; this deepens through all varieties of tone and shade into the deep, rich, satisfying green of summer. The never-old miracle of autumn coloring follows, and charming seed sprays, nuts or fruits. The great racemes of seed-pods in some species are most artistic. When at last winter strips the gracious foliage away, it reveals beauties of bark and intricate varieties of branching systems, full of interest and attraction.

Each variety of deciduous tree has its own value and especial place. We try to indicate this in the brief descriptions.

The Maples

NORWAY Maple is a popular tree for specimen planting on lawns or along avenues. Particularly enduring; it thrives along city streets where smoke, dust, and drought often kill out other trees. Has a low, symmetrical top, healthy, dense, deep-green foliage which turns a striking yellow in fall. Is a rapid grower. The picture here shown well illustrates the attractive qualities of this popular tree. See also page 6.



Norway Maples on a Massachusetts estate.



Little Tree Farms' Norway Maple. Twice transplanted, seven to nine-foot grade. These Norway Maples are stocky and will transplant easily.

NORWAY MAPLE

Quality	Height	Each	10	Acer Platanoides	
				100	1000
Twice transplanted	10 to 12 ft.	\$2.50	\$22.50		
Twice transplanted	7 to 10 ft.	1.50	12.00	\$100.00	\$900.00
Twice transplanted	5 to 7 ft.	1.00	9.00	80.00	750.00
Once transplanted	6 to 8 ft.		7.00	60.00	500.00
Once transplanted	4 to 6 ft.		6.00	50.00	400.00

Ash-leaved Maple (sometimes called Box Elder) is another very fast-growing maple, making four or five feet growth in a season. It is healthy and hardy, does not suffer from scale, borers, or blight, and endures dry soil. Consequently it is much in demand for quick screening and shade; it is used in "retaining" planting on banks, and for the first effect in mass plantings of more valuable species. This tree has a nice shape. See illustration at right.

ASH-LEAVED MAPLE Acer Negundo

Twice Transplanted					
Height	Each	10	100	1000	
10 to 12 ft.	\$1.50	\$12.00	\$100.00		
7 to 9 ft.	1.00	8.00	70.00		
5 to 7 ft.	.75	6.00	50.00	\$450.00	

Once Transplanted				
Height	10	100	1000	
12 to 15 ft.	\$15.00	\$130.00		
8 to 12 ft.	9.00	80.00	\$700.00	
6 to 8 ft.	5.00	40.00	350.00	



Ash-leaved Maple (Acer Negundo), much used for quick shade and screening. Our Ash-leaved Maples are well grown and low priced, for service.

Boxing or baling, when required, is charged for at cost.



The Sugar Maple is a graceful, gracious tree, a deserving favorite. Its rich and varied coloring is a magnificent sight in autumn.

The Sugar Maple, so well known, so much appreciated, is the choicest of a fine family, undoubtedly *the best of the maples* for avenue, lawn, or grove use. It grows to large size, is very hardy, remarkably free from insect attacks, and very long-lived; a thoroughly valuable tree. Its beauty and the pleasant quality of its shade is shown in the picture on page 6 and above. Many people are planting groves for future sugar making. We raise Sugar Maples in large quantities, as we do all species we find to be of outstanding worth, so our prices are low.

SUGAR MAPLE		Acer Saccharum			
Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000
3 times transplanted	8 to 10 ft.	\$1.50	\$12.00	\$100.00	
3 times transplanted	6 to 8 ft.	1.25	10.00	85.00	
3 times transplanted	4 to 6 ft.	.75	6.00	50.00	
Twice transplanted	7 to 9 ft.		10.00	90.00	
Twice transplanted	5 to 7 ft.		8.50	75.00	\$650.00
Once transplanted	4 to 6 ft.		4.50	35.00	300.00
Once transplanted	3 to 5 ft.		4.00	30.00	250.00
Once transplanted	2 to 3 ft.		3.00	20.00	150.00

Silver Maple is one of the trees that give immediate shade, as it grows very rapidly. Its full height is eighty to one hundred feet. Though often used as a street tree it is best on lawns, as the brittle character of the wood makes it susceptible to storm injury. Very satisfactory in hardiness and ease of transplanting, and in its pleasant, not too dense, shade. For best results plant where immediate size and shade are needed, with more permanent species, which will be large enough when the Silver Maple is removed.

SILVER MAPLE		Acer Dasycarpum			
Quality	Height	Each	10	100	
3 times transplanted	12 to 15 ft.	\$2.00	\$18.00	\$140.00	
3 times transplanted	8 to 12 ft.	1.50	12.00	100.00	
Twice transplanted	6 to 8 ft.		9.00	75.00	
Twice transplanted	4 to 6 ft.		6.00	55.00	

Boxing or baling, when required, is charged for at cost.

Sycamore Maple. A maple with sycamore-shaped leaves and resembling the Norway Maple somewhat in habit of growth. An attractive tree.

SYCAMORE MAPLE		Acer Pseudo-Platanus	
Quality	Height	Each	10
Twice transplanted	6 to 7 ft.	\$1.00	\$9.00

Red Maple is much admired for its brilliant fall color. By those who know it, the spring effect is even more prized, for the exquisite little blossoms of reddest rose come before the leaves, and are held on tips which themselves turn red. Desirable for specimen trees or park planting. Grows well in dry soils but has its best development in wet lands, even swamps, where very few other trees will grow.

RED OR SCARLET MAPLE		Acer Rubrum		
Quality	Height	Each	10	100
Twice transplanted	10 to 12 ft.	\$3.00	\$28.00	
Twice transplanted	8 to 10 ft.	2.25	20.00	
Twice transplanted	6 to 8 ft.	2.00	18.00	\$150.00
Twice transplanted	4 to 6 ft.	1.50	13.00	110.00
Twice transplanted	3 to 5 ft.	1.00	8.00	75.00

Horse Chestnut. Immensely long-lived, with great bundles of fragrant, opulent flowers, great-leaved, great-statured, the Horse Chestnut should be wanted everywhere except in restricted places. Its use as a street tree has been unwise in many instances, because its flowers and nuts litter the highway. But for parks, park avenues, and private estates, it is a wonderful tree.

HORSE CHESTNUT		Aesculus Hippocastanum	
Quality	Height	Each	10
Once transplanted	2 to 3 ft.	\$0.60	\$5.00
Once transplanted	1 to 2 ft.		4.00



Birches



EUROPEAN BIRCH. The Birches are very ornamental trees, not so much shade-giving as delight-giving; their graceful, slender contours and pleasant bark are always foreground effects. The European Birch resembles the American Paper Birch in shining white bark, though in less degree.

EUROPEAN WHITE BIRCH		Betula Alba	
Quality	Height	Each	10
Twice transplanted	7 to 10 ft.	\$1.50	\$12.00

Cherry or Sweet Birch is the interesting medium-sized birch whose smooth, shining, reddish bark smells and tastes of wintergreen. Indeed a wintergreen oil is made from it. A handsome, hardy tree, adapted to many soils.

SWEET OR CHERRY BIRCH		Betula Lenta		
Quality	Height	Each	10	100
Once transplanted	6 to 8 ft.	\$1.50	\$12.00	\$100.00
Once transplanted	4 to 6 ft.	1.00	7.50	60.00

Yellow or Golden Birch is one of the largest deciduous trees of this country and is very attractive, useful, and easily grown after transplanting. It has a gold-tinged, filmy bark, peeling off in fringes somewhat like the Paper Birch. It also adds value to beauty, and is a cheerful, mellow note in the pleasure woods as well as on the lawn. Very rapid in growth.

YELLOW BIRCH		Betula Lutea		
Quality	Height	Each	10	100
Once transplanted	8 to 10 ft.	\$1.75	\$14.00	\$120.00
Once transplanted	6 to 8 ft.	1.25	10.00	80.00

Paper Birch, often called Canoe Birch, is the famous tree from which the American Indians made their bark canoes. It is the loveliest of all the birches in bark, foliage, and contour. In spring a young Paper Birch is indescribably dainty and virginal, pale-green leaves tenderly veiling the luminous white stems, catkins hanging delicately. In winter we have seen a huge Paper Birch after a snow-storm, lustrous, creamy, its ruggedly graceful branches laden with glistening puffs of a still more ethereal whiteness than its own.

PAPER OR CANOE BIRCH		Betula Papyrifera			
Quality	Height	Each	10	100	
Twice transplanted	8 to 10 ft.	\$2.00	\$18.00		
Twice transplanted	4 to 6 ft.	1.25	10.00	\$90.00	

Gray Birch is a small-sized, white or light-gray barked tree, rather short-lived, whose landscape use is indicated by its habit of growing in thick clusters or bunches. So planted it makes a pleasant contrast with the usual type of growth.

GRAY BIRCH		Betula Populifolia			
Quality	Height	Each	10	100	
Twice transplanted	10 to 12 ft.	\$1.75	\$15.00		
Twice transplanted	6 to 9 ft.	1.25	10.00		

Blue Beech. A small-sized tree of the highest ornamental quality, distinguished by the bewitching lacy intermingling of its branching system, its fine dense foliage, and its very smooth, mouse-gray bark marked by vertical furrows. It is absolutely healthy and thrives well in shade. It has a definite place in landscape planting. Use it where you need to retain an open vista or clear path for wind and sun, yet wish an ornamental effect.

BLUE BEECH		Carpinus Caroliniana			
Quality	Height	Each	10	100	
Twice transplanted	1 to 2 ft.	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$30.00	



Beech



THE BEECHES are all trees of essential grandeur and dignity. They are of Nature's aristocracy, in habit, structure, and characteristic. The big, firm, imposing trunk is resistant in outline and in fact; insects do not usually trouble it; storms cannot affect it.

The European Beech is a tree of strong yet slender lines, generously clothed with heavy, beautifully finished leafage, which is deep yellow in autumn; buds long, slender and sharply pointed. The bark is very handsome, darkest gray. European Beech is very fine on lawns or in any prominent situation.

EUROPEAN BEECH		Fagus Sylvatica			
Quality	Height	Each	10	100	
Twice transplanted	4 to 6 ft.	\$2.25	\$20.00		

Pepperidge or Sour Gum, also called Tupelo tree, is a highly ornamental, medium-sized tree, which occasionally becomes a very tall specimen. It has extremely straight trunk and lateral branches; the leaf outline is very graceful; the color dark green and shiny, turning a gorgeous red in fall. The Pepperidge flowers in May and June, and has small dark-blue fleshy berries in October. Endures both wet and dry soils. Altogether a charming tree.

PEPPERIDGE OR SOUR GUM		Nyssa Sylvatica			
Quality	Height	Each	10	100	
Once transplanted	1 to 2 ft.	\$0.60	\$5.00	\$40.00	

Boxing or baling, when required, is charged for at cost.



The clean, straight trunk of a White Ash shows through its graceful, complex foliage in an interesting manner



Ash



WHITE ASH. The true Eastern White Ash is one of our most valuable shade and ornamental trees, and also one of the most important timber trees of the United States. For lawn and street planting it has the excellent qualities of fast growth, large size, beautiful foliage, and a really notable straight, clean trunk, tightly clothed with handsome gray-brown bark. Also it is not attacked by gypsy moths and many other insects. A splendid tree.

For general planting or reforestation, White Ash is in great demand because of the high value of its wood. It thrives on lands too wet for most other species, and also does remarkably well on drier lands. It needs light, and when planted with other species, these should be slower-growing trees. Has been much used with White Pine.

We are very successful with White Ash, growing well-rooted, straight, and vigorous trees.

WHITE ASH		Fraxinus Americana			
Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000
Twice transplanted	12 to 15 ft.	\$2.25	\$18.00	\$170.00	
Twice transplanted	10 to 12 ft.	1.75	15.00	130.00	\$1100.00
Twice transplanted	8 to 10 ft.	1.50	12.00	100.00	900.00
Twice transplanted	5 to 7 ft.	1.25	10.00	80.00	700.00
Twice transplanted	3 to 5 ft.	.75	7.00	60.00	550.00
Once transplanted	2 to 3 ft.		3.00	20.00	150.00

Hornbeam, also called American Hop Hornbeam, is another small-sized, very ornamental tree, with a peculiarly broad, thickly clothed crown. It has a fruit resembling hops, and interesting flowers which suggest catkins. Very wide range of climate, rapid growth, valuable wood. The Hornbeam likes cool, shady places, and may be planted under Oaks, Maples, etc.

HORNBREAM		Ostrya Virginiana			
Quality	Height	Each	10	100	
Twice transplanted	6 to 8 ft.	\$1.50	\$12.50	\$100.00	

The Hickories



THE HICKORIES belong to Northeastern America in every fiber. They are not only indigenous, but they are typically and noticeably characteristic. Mr. Borst calls the species the "Abraham Lincoln" of our trees. The hickory sends its root straight down to the very depths of the soil; draws the nourishment it needs, and then, more slowly, sends up a straight, fearless, powerful stem which defies wind and storm. Its branching system is rugged, free, unsymmetrical, yet full of attractiveness. Its autumn coloring is a truly glad golden hue, and its nuts are valuable food for man and his little brothers of the field. Its wood is the toughest and strongest for many manufactured articles, and the very best of all for firewood.

The Hickories should be planted very freely, but very few nurseries carry them, because the tree devotes so many of the first years to developing its roots that it makes "too little show" for the cost of production. When you can get them it will pay you to plant them, but they must be planted when small.

The **Mocker Nut** is the Hickory with an especially large nut, especially large bud, and broad-spreading crown. It is a handsome tree. Sometimes called Big-Bud Hickory.

MOCKER NUT		Hicoria Alba			
Quality	Height	Each	10	100	
Once transplanted	6 to 12 in.	\$0.50	\$3.00	\$25.00	

Pignut is an ugly name for a very pretty tree. Like all the hickories it has handsome bark and clean, healthy stems; its branching system is truly charming, making a delightful design against a winter background. The wood of pignut is very valuable.

This tree is one of those which have great beauty in the bud. Seen at a certain evanescent stage of spring growth, this great bud is like a velvety, half-opened pink and mouse-gray orchid. Only an eye versed in tree lore may find it for you first, but once seen, its memory will send you searching by roadside or wood paths many a spring.

PIGNUT		Hicoria Glabra				
Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000	
Once transplanted	18 to 24 in.	\$0.60	\$5.00	\$45.00	\$350.00	
Once transplanted	12 to 18 in.		4.00	35.00	300.00	

The **Shagbark** or **Shellbark** is the Hickory with the fine-flavored and easily cracked nut that all boys and girls seek so eagerly in autumn here. Its bark is easily distinguished by its curious habit of loosening in great "shags" or plates.

A very fine tree, — the tallest and stateliest of its family, of rugged form, and fine symmetry. Grows on a great variety of deep soils.

SHELLBARK or SHAGBARK		Hicoria Ovata			
Quality	Height	Each	10	100	
Twice transplanted	3 to 4 ft.	\$1.50	\$12.00		
Once transplanted	2 to 3 ft.	.80	7.00	\$65.00	
Once transplanted	1 to 2 ft.		6.00	50.00	

Boxing or baling, when required, is charged for at cost.

The Poplars

BALM OF GILEAD, called "Tacamahac" in some regions, is a shade tree of very rapid growth and large size, with spreading branches and large glossy foliage. It often grows a hundred feet tall. Its Latin name comes from the fact that in winter its buds exude a balsamic sap, with its characteristic odor.

BALM OF GILEAD		Populus Balsamifera			
Quality	Height	Each	10	100	
Twice transplanted	9 to 15 ft.	\$2.00	\$17.00	\$150.00	

Carolina Poplar, sometimes called Cottonwood, is a vigorous, cheerful tree, often planted in cities because it withstands smoke and drought conditions; has special value for screening factory sites, or in other situations where few other trees will grow. It grows very fast. Its greatest worth is in use as a substitute for trees of greater value, in conditions too hard on them, or as a "filler" in mass plantings while the permanent trees are young.

CAROLINA POPLAR		Populus Deltoides			
Quality	Height	Each	10	100	
Twice transplanted	8 to 12 ft.	\$1.00	\$9.00	\$80.00	
Twice transplanted	6 to 8 ft.	.80	7.00	60.00	

Lombardy Poplar is the tall, spire-like, very rapidly growing poplar familiar to us in Continental pictures. Used with great effect in landscape planting in the Fenway, Boston. The best possible tree for a dominating effect of sharp, tall, pyramidal regularity. Not a very long-lived tree.

LOMBARDY POPLAR		Populus Fastigiata			
Quality	Height	Each	10		
Twice transplanted	10 to 12 ft.	\$1.50	\$12.00		
Twice transplanted	8 to 10 ft.	1.25	10.00		

Norway Poplar is even more vigorous in growth than the Carolina Poplar; grows on poor soils under difficult conditions. Apparently this tree comes from original cuttings brought to our western country by immigrants from the northern plains of Europe. Very useful.

NORWAY POPLAR		Populus Gigantea			
Quality	Height	Each	10		
Twice transplanted	10 to 14 ft.	\$2.50	\$22.00		
Twice transplanted	8 to 10 ft.	1.75	15.00		



View of Oak, Maple, and Shrub section of Little Tree Farms



Great-branched, majestic White Oak.

The Oaks



Who can resist the delicate invitation of a Pin Oak?

THE OAKS are one of the most majestic species of deciduous trees. Their general build is sturdy, branching system rugged, wood immensely valuable. Their acorns are the sustenance of many of our small woods friends.

White Oak is a great-branched, majestic member of a mighty family; one of the finest specimen trees when planted in the open. Note the short, massive, light-gray trunk, and its stout, horizontal, far-reaching limbs. Forms a broad, open head of striking grandeur. Foliage turns a beautiful purple in fall. Grows well in most soils. It requires sunlight.

WHITE OAK		Quercus Alba			
Quality	Height	Each	10	100	
Twice transplanted	4 to 6 ft.	\$1.75	\$15.00		
Twice transplanted	3 to 4 ft.	1.10	10.00	\$90.00	

Swamp White Oak is another handsome oak, very different in outline from White Oak. Has broad, attractive leaves, and pretty, long-stemmed acorns. Gorgeous fall coloring.

SWAMP WHITE OAK		Quercus Bicolor			
Quality	Height	Each	10	100	
Twice transplanted	4 to 6 ft.	\$1.75	\$15.00	\$130.00	
Twice transplanted	3 to 4 ft.	1.10	10.00	90.00	

Scarlet Oak is a more rare and delicately featured sister of Red Oak. Of all the oaks the most exquisite in autumn, its coloring brilliant scarlet, lighter than the Red Oak. You must have the note of Scarlet Oak beauty if you are setting out oaks. Stands dry soils and seashore.

SCARLET OAK		Quercus Coccinea				
Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000	
Twice transplanted	3 to 5 ft.	\$1.25	\$11.00	\$100.00		
Twice transplanted	2 to 3 ft.	1.00	8.00	70.00	\$600.00	

Bur Oak, sometimes called "mossy cup oak," is one of the very largest American oaks. It is a fine shade tree, somewhat resembling the White Oak in form, with broad spreading branches, and deeply undulating leaves, long and slender. It withstands city smoke conditions better than most oaks, and is not readily susceptible to insect attacks. Requires moist soil and plenty of light. A worthwhile tree.

BUR OAK		Quercus Macrocarpa			
Quality	Height	Each	10	100	
Twice transplanted	4 to 6 ft.	\$1.75	\$15.00	\$130.00	

Pin Oak develops into a beautiful, cone-shaped tree with bottom limbs slightly drooping. Foliage feathery, sharply pointed, deep green, and a beautiful red in fall. A very fast grower, especially in moist soils. Easily transplanted. A favorite avenue, lawn and park tree. Illustrated above.

Boxing or baling, when required, is charged for at cost.

PIN OAK

Quality	Height	Each	10	100	Quercus Palustris
Twice transplanted	7 to 9 ft.	\$2.25	\$20.00	\$185.00	
Twice transplanted	5 to 7 ft.	2.00	18.00	170.00	
Twice transplanted	4 to 6 ft.	1.75	15.00	130.00	

Black Oak is a large oak of narrower crown than the Red Oak. Bark dark and ridged; especially beautiful in early spring when the unfolding leaves are dark red. This oak can thrive on the "gravely drift" of Southern New England, which speaks well for its constitution.

BLACK OAK

Quality	Height	Each	10	100	Quercus Velutina
Twice transplanted	4 to 5 ft.	\$1.50	\$13.00		
Twice transplanted	3 to 4 ft.	1.25	10.00		
Twice transplanted	2 to 3 ft.	.85	7.00		

Red Oak, for many purposes the most satisfactory of all the oaks, is becoming the favorite oak for avenue planting and most ornamental uses. It is also increasing constantly in commercial planting. Its growth is rapid, its development thoroughly satisfactory, its beauty great, and the volume of its sound valuable wood very large. Red Oak grows successfully on dry, sandy land, while on richer, moister lands it reaches a height of seventy to ninety feet and a diameter of three or four feet.

A fine young planting of Red Oaks in Washington, D. C., is shown on this page. We have always raised splendid Red Oaks.

RED OAK

Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000	Quercus Rubra
Twice transplanted	10 to 12 ft.	\$4.00	\$35.00	\$300.00		
Twice transplanted	8 to 10 ft.	2.50	22.00	180.00	\$1700.00	
Twice transplanted	6 to 8 ft.	1.75	16.00	150.00	1400.00	
Twice transplanted	4 to 6 ft.	1.50	12.00	110.00	1000.00	
Twice transplanted	3 to 4 ft.	1.00	9.00	80.00	750.00	
Twice transplanted	2 to 3 ft.	.85	7.00	60.00	550.00	



Red Oak Avenue Planting in Washington, D. C.



Little Tree Farms' European Linden.

The Lindens



A pair of Lindens well placed; any of the three Lindens (Tilia) may be so used.



THE use of Lindens in ornamental planting is perfectly illustrated by this photograph. They are so compact and so regular in form that they especially suit formal situations, such as entrances. They do not suit the most immediate vicinity of the house, as they shut out light and view.

European Linden (small-leaved). An ornamental tree of finish and distinction. Like most European sisters of our American trees it is smaller, more compact and more formal than the American Linden. It has equally fragrant flowers, denser foliage and a longer leaf-period.

EUROPEAN LINDEN (small-leaved)			Tilia Vulgaris		
Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000
Twice transplanted	8 to 10 ft.	\$2.00	\$16.00	\$140.00	\$1200.00
Twice transplanted	6 to 8 ft.	1.50	13.00	120.00	1000.00
Twice transplanted	4 to 6 ft.	1.25	9.00	80.00	700.00
Once transplanted	7 to 9 ft.			90.00	800.00
Once transplanted	5 to 7 ft.			70.00	600.00

European Linden (larger-leaved) is an interesting tree with larger leaves than the other European variety, and of even more vigorous growth. Its twigs are so markedly red in color that it is sometimes called "Red-Twigged Linden."

EUROPEAN LINDEN (large-leaved)			Tilia Grandifolia		
Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000
Twice transplanted	7 to 9 ft.	\$1.50	\$13.00		
Twice transplanted	5 to 7 ft.	1.00	9.00		

Basswood, sometimes called American Linden, is a very large, handsome tree with a broad, round crown of vigorous foliage. In June, it is loaded with blossoms of fragrant, yellowish white. Its twigs are then smooth bright red, which adds to the handsome effect.

The Basswood endures considerable shade. It is one of the most important timber trees of this country, as well as one of our most attractive ornamental trees. It is very rarely attacked by fungus, and grows rapidly. We sell a great many Basswood trees to bee-keepers, as the bees thrive on its blossoms.

AMERICAN BASSWOOD			Tilia Americana		
Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000
Once transplanted	7 to 9 ft.	\$1.50	\$13.00	\$110.00	
Once transplanted	5 to 7 ft.	1.10	10.00	90.00	
Once transplanted	4 to 6 ft.	.75	6.00	50.00	\$400.00
Once transplanted	3 to 4 ft.	.60	5.00	40.00	300.00

Black Locust grows on poor soils and under very difficult conditions. It is often used on sliding banks such as are found on Lake Michigan and parts of Long Island. It builds up a poor soil. Its foliage is attractive and feathery.

BLACK LOCUST		Robinia Pseudacacia	
Quality	Height	Each	10
Twice transplanted	7 to 9 ft.	\$1.25	\$10.00
Twice transplanted	6 to 8 ft.	1.00	8.00

Purple Willow. A fast-growing willow having attractive foliage with purple tinge in all young twigs and branches.

PURPLE WILLOW		Salix Purpurea	
Quality	Height	Each	10
Twice transplanted	8 to 12 ft.	\$1.50	\$10.00

Mountain Ash is a highly decorative small tree which is very effective in ornamental planting, as in the woods. Its foliage is rather fern-like, its smooth pale-gray bark is aromatic. In May and June it bears flat clusters of white or pink compound flowers. Its brilliant red berries form large clusters in autumn and last into the winter.

MOUNTAIN ASH		Sorbus Americana	
Quality	Height	Each	10
Once transplanted	3 to 4 ft.	\$1.00	\$9.00
Once transplanted	2 to 3 ft.	.80	7.00
Once transplanted			\$60.00

Boxing or baling, when required, is charged for at cost.



The ever lovely, high-arching American Elm, queen of shade trees. The same arch that rises over the roof line gives necessary "head room" on highways. The gracious elms emphasize the lack of a beautiful "foundation planting" here. See page 4.

American Elm. Everyone knows and appreciates the American Elm. It is one of the few perfect shade trees for avenues and homes, owing to its extremely high arch. See picture above. The great size and graceful habit of this popular tree combine with its adaptability to many soils to make it a familiar feature in all older portions of the East. We ship large quantities of these trees for avenue and lawn planting. See illustration on front cover, also page 7.

AMERICAN ELM

Ulmus Americana

Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000
3 times transplanted	10 to 12 ft.	\$2.25	\$20.00	\$150.00	
3 times transplanted	8 to 10 ft.	1.50	12.00	100.00	
3 times transplanted	6 to 8 ft.	1.00	8.00	70.00	
Twice transplanted	5 to 7 ft.	.85	6.00	55.00	\$500.00



Little Tree Farms' American Elm. Large enough to give an immediate effect.



Broad-Leaved Evergreens



Mountain Laurel, like Great Laurel, is an evergreen shrub which fills the often felt need of a "shady place" decoration. It is a hardy laurel with large, glossy leaves and great clusters of white flowers, faintly tinged with rose. Belongs by nature in partial shade and thrives in such landscape plantings as here shown. We recommend this species highly.



A beautiful planting of Mountain Laurel, making the needed transition from the new road to the spirit of the forest.

Great Laurel is a fine shrub which winters safely in our northern climate and is at home to the southern limits of the Allegheny Mountains. It has the Rhododendron beauty without the danger of frost killing. Very vigorous, shade-loving, with glossy rich green foliage and charming pinkish-white flowers, borne in early summer.

MOUNTAIN LAUREL

Kalmia Latifolia

GREAT LAUREL

Rhododendron Maximum

Quality	Height	Each	10
3 times transplanted *B & B	24 to 30 in.	\$3.00	\$27.00
3 times transplanted B & B	18 to 24 in.	2.50	20.00

Quality	Height	Each	10
3 times transplanted *B & B	24 to 30 in.	\$3.00	\$28.00
3 times transplanted B & B	18 to 24 in.	2.50	22.00

We can make special prices on carload quantities.

We can make special prices for large quantities.

* "B&B" means shipped with a ball of earth wrapped in burlap.
Boxing or baling, when required, is charged for at cost.

Little Tree Farms — Birthplace of Little Trees that Live.

Best American Grown Trees — For Successful Planting Everywhere.



Ornamental Deciduous Shrubs



A Spray of Barberry in a heavy vase is a household decoration all winter.

JAPANESE BAR-BERRY is the splendid, hardy, low-growing barberry introduced not many years ago by the Arnold Arboretum. It is very much used for hedges, sheared and unsheared. We prefer the natural form. Its close prickly mass is an excellent barrier to intrusion.

The leaves of Japanese Barberry are small and its berries are a lighter red than the *Berberis Vulgaris*, which is very effective planted with it. The berries

remain bright on the bushes throughout the winter, and often save the snow-driven birds from starvation. This barberry is not a host for "wheat rust." See pages 9 and 14.

JAPANESE BARBERRY

Berberis Thunbergii

Quality	Height	Each	10	100
Once transplanted	18 to 24 in.	\$0.45	\$4.00	\$30.00
Once transplanted	12 to 18 in.		3.00	25.00
Once transplanted	8 to 12 in.		2.50	18.00

The **Barberry** is a stronger, taller big sister of the Japanese Barberry, more open in growth and with larger leaves and longer berries. It makes a very fine hedge, often left in its graceful natural shape, and is much used for masses in the border, and for a background to Japanese Barberry and all the lower-growing shrubs. This Barberry has fragrant yellow flowers in early spring, and bright stalks. Its berries are used for the familiar and delicious barberry jelly. We do not ship this Barberry into wheat-growing regions, but where it grows native it is excellent for a garden plant.

COMMON BARBERRY

Berberis Vulgaris

Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000
Twice transplanted	18 to 24 in.	\$0.55	\$4.50	\$35.00	
Once transplanted	12 to 18 in.		2.50	20.00	\$150.00
Once transplanted	8 to 12 in.			15.00	125.00

Flowering Dogwood is a small tree or shrub of very great value and beauty. It is native here and entirely hardy. Its large starry flowers of flushed cream-white appear in May, and in autumn it is equally striking with brilliant berries massed against rich dark-red leaves. A spring memory not to be lightly forgotten brings back a steep craggy hillside, dotted with Junipers and Hemlocks against the gray rocks, and magically flecked with wide-flung drifts of these exquisite white flowers. What Nature did there may be imitated with this hardy flowering tree in similar surroundings on your estate. Endures considerable shade.

FLOWERING DOGWOOD

Cornus Florida

Quality	Height	Each	10	100
Once transplanted	2 to 3 ft.	\$0.65	\$5.50	\$45.00
Once transplanted	1 to 2 ft.	.50	4.00	30.00

Boxing or baling, when required, is charged for at cost.

Fragrant White Azalea.

A very lovely and hardy native shrub with small, dark-green leaves, and fragrant, delicate white flowers tinged with rose color, which bloom through June and July. It is especially charming scattered on the face of an ever-green border. The Azaleas are strong growers and never disappoint.



Nothing is lovelier in the shade of the great trees which it graces than the native Azalea. The landscape gardener has here followed the natural suggestion, and produced a refreshing and restful picture.

FRAGRANT WHITE AZALEA

Azalea Arborescens

Quality	Height	Each	10	100
3 times transplanted	2 to 3 ft.	\$2.75	\$25.00	\$230.00

Gray Dogwood. One of our best native shrubs. Free flowering, handsome in bloom, producing clusters of white berries on pink stems in fall. Its numerous gray twigs and stems turn a dark reddish-purple in winter, making it a striking shrub. Grows rapidly in clumps, attaining a height of from six to eight feet.

GRAY DOGWOOD

Cornus Paniculata

Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000
Once transplanted	3 to 4 ft.	\$0.65	\$5.50	\$45.00	\$400.00
Once transplanted	2 to 3 ft.	.50	4.00	30.00	250.00

Hazelnut, sometimes called Filbert, is an extremely hardy and attractive shrub with small-leaved, strong foliage. It bears the nuts so delightful to children, and so much sought in the market. They are peculiarly sweet and fine of flavor.

HAZELNUT

Corylus Americana

Quality	Height	Each	10	100
Once transplanted	1 to 2 ft.	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$30.00

Scarlet Haw is also called Scarlet Thorn. All the Thorns are most attractive and useful, — alone, in groups, or as hedges and borders. They make especially fine hedges, because their strong interlacing branches and sharp thorns are a practically impenetrable barrier. The Scarlet Haw is a hardy and charming American variety, with large, attractive leaves, white flowers in spring, and scarlet "apples" in autumn.

SCARLET HAW

Crataegus Coccinea

Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000
Once transplanted	3 to 4 ft.	\$0.80	\$7.00	\$60.00	\$550.00



Hedged Gardens, with background of White Pine and tall Flowering Shrubs. Use Privet or common Barberry for the taller hedge, and Japanese Barberry for the lower hedge.



Ampelopsis is charming with Honeysuckle or with Clematis or with Bittersweet.



Vines



Regel's Privet. The hardiest of all Privets. A very graceful, horizontal-branching shrub, with good foliage. Produces white flowers in spring, which are not showy but very attractive. The small, nodding clusters of flowers produce blue-black berries. Grows to a height of four to six feet. Makes a splendid hedge plant, as well as an ornamental shrub. Habit graceful; not necessary to trim.

REGEL'S PRIVET		Ligustrum Iboia Regelianum			
Quality	Height	Each	10	100	
Twice transplanted	3 to 4 ft.	\$0.75	\$6.50	\$50.00	
Twice transplanted	2 to 3 ft.	.60	5.00	40.00	
Once transplanted	18 to 24 in.		4.00	30.00	

Winter Berry, or Black Alder, is indispensable in Nature's winter garden. Its black twigs carry very red, very round berries like Holly; it is often called deciduous holly. This is the shrub which provides the familiar bunches and sprays of brilliant berries so much used for Christmas decorations. In growing season, it is very pretty in light-green foliage.

WINTER BERRY		Ilex Verticillata			
Quality	Height	Each	10	100	
Once transplanted	2 to 2½ ft.	\$0.50	\$4.50	\$40.00	

Buckthorn makes a strong, thorny, protective hedge like Scarlet Haw. It is hardy and easily cared for, very decorative and useful. Has nice, dark-green foliage and white flowers in the latter part of June and July. It carries its striking black berries throughout the winter. Attractive in shape.

COMMON BUCKTHORN		Rhamnus Cathartica			
Quality	Height	Each	10	100	
Once transplanted	2 to 3 ft.	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$30.00	

Arrowwood sometimes called Withe Rod, is a large bushy shrub which helps carry over summer's beauty into your winter environment. Its blossoms come in June and are creamy white. It puts out red berries in fall which turn black in winter, and are great delicacies for the birds.

ARROWWOOD		Viburnum Dentatum			
Quality	Height	Each	10	100	
Twice transplanted	2 to 3 ft.	\$0.60	\$5.00	\$40.00	

Boxing or baling, when required, is charged for at cost.

Virginia Creeper, better known in New England as the Woodbine, is an absolutely satisfactory vine in vigor, foliage, and fruit. It grows rapidly, is a glossy, delicate green all summer, and turns the richest crimson in autumn. At that time it hangs full of heavy sprays of blue-black berries. There is nothing finer for stone walls, buildings, or sharp slopes. It combines charmingly with Bittersweet or Clematis, and is effective used with Barberries and Wild Roses.

VIRGINIA CREEPER		Ampelopsis Quinquifolia			
Quality	Height	Each	10	100	
Seedling	8 to 12 in.	\$0.50	\$3.50	\$25.00	
Seedling	4 to 8 in.		3.00	20.00	

Euonymus radicans, var. **vegeta**, sometimes called Evergreen Bittersweet, is considered the hardiest evergreen vine. It grows almost anywhere, has height, endurance, beauty. Berries brilliant orange and red; foliage strong and bright. Used for all vine purposes, for ground cover, and also for hedges; keep sheared for the latter purpose.

EVERGREEN BITTERSWEET, Euonymus radicans, var. vegeta					
Quality	Height	Each	10	100	
3 years old		\$0.75	\$5.00		
2 years old		.60	4.00		

Bittersweet is one of the vines which reach their highest beauty at the bare end of the season. Its very abundant berries open into a gorgeous orange-colored scale at that time, giving the effect of small yellow and red blossoms. These sprays are highly decorative for winter use in the house. Hardy, vigorous, handsome in summer and spring; yellow blossoms. Most desirable for stone walls, trellises, etc.

BITTERSWEET		Celastrus Scandens			
Quality	Height	Each	10	100	
Seedling	3 to 5 ft.	\$0.60	\$5.00		
Seedling	1 to 2 ft.		3.50	\$25.00	

Grape Vine. This is a rare ornamental Grape we are offering, raised from seed brought by the Arnold Arboretum explorers. We have tested it in the open for several winters and find it entirely hardy. We are keeping an easily met price to introduce it among our customers who are interested in new things.

GRAPE VINE		Vitis Solaris			
Quality	Height	Each	10	100	
Once transplanted	1 to 3 ft.	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$30.00	

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COMPLETE PRICES FOR EVERGREEN TREES

BALSAM FIR

Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000
Twice transplanted	18 to 24 in.	\$0.75	\$6.00	\$55.00	
Twice transplanted	12 to 18 in.		4.00	35.00	
Twice transplanted	8 to 12 in.		3.00	25.00	

SILVER or CONCOLOR FIR

Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000
3 times transplanted B&B	3 to 3½ ft.	\$4.00	\$35.00	\$300.00	
3 times transplanted B&B	2 to 3 ft.	3.00	27.50	250.00	
3 times transplanted B&B	18 to 24 in.	2.00	16.00	140.00	
Twice transplanted	2 to 3 ft.	2.00	15.00	125.00	\$1000.00
Twice transplanted	18 to 24 in.	1.00	7.00	60.00	550.00
Twice transplanted	12 to 18 in.		5.00	40.00	350.00
Twice transplanted	8 to 12 in.		3.00	22.00	175.00

GROUND or PROSTRATE JUNIPER Juniperus Communis

3 times transplanted B&B	18 to 24 in.	\$2.00	\$15.00		
3 times transplanted B&B	12 to 18 in.	1.50	12.50	\$100.00	
Twice transplanted	8 to 12 in.	.75	6.50	60.00	\$500.00

RED CEDAR or JUNIPER

Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000
3 times transplanted B&B	6 to 7 ft.	\$6.00	\$50.00	\$400.00	
3 times transplanted B&B	5 to 6 ft.	4.50	37.00	330.00	
3 times transplanted B&B	4 to 5 ft.	3.25	28.00	250.00	
3 times transplanted B&B	3 to 4 ft.	2.50	22.00	195.00	
3 times transplanted B&B	2 to 3 ft.	1.50	12.00	100.00	
3 times transplanted B&B	18 to 24 in.	1.25	10.00	80.00	
Twice transplanted	18 to 24 in.		8.00	65.00	\$600.00
Twice transplanted	12 to 18 in.		5.50	45.00	430.00
Twice transplanted	8 to 12 in.		4.00	35.00	330.00

EUROPEAN LARCH (Deciduous Conifer) Larix Decidua Europea

Twice transplanted B&B	8 to 10 ft.	\$4.75	\$40.00		
Twice transplanted B&B	6 to 8 ft.	3.50	30.00		
Twice transplanted	4 to 6 ft.	1.50	13.00	\$110.00	
Twice transplanted	3 to 4 ft.	.90	8.00	70.00	
Twice transplanted	2 to 3 ft.		6.50	50.00	
Twice transplanted	1½ to 2 ft.		5.00	45.00	

JAPANESE LARCH (Deciduous Conifer) Larix Leptolepis

Twice transplanted B&B	7 to 9 ft.	\$5.00	\$40.00		
Twice transplanted B&B	5 to 7 ft.	3.50	30.00		
Twice transplanted B&B	4 to 5 ft.	1.75	25.00		

WHITE SPRUCE

Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000
3 times transplanted B&B	3 to 4 ft.	\$2.75	\$25.00		
3 times transplanted B&B	2 to 3 ft.	1.75	16.00	\$150.00	\$1300.00
Twice transplanted	18 to 24 in.	1.00	7.00	60.00	550.00
Twice transplanted	12 to 18 in.		5.00	40.00	350.00
Twice transplanted	8 to 12 in.		4.00	30.00	250.00

ENGELMANN SPRUCE

Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000
Once transplanted	12 to 18 in.	\$0.75	\$6.00	\$40.00	
Once transplanted	8 to 12 in.	.40	3.00	25.00	

NORWAY SPRUCE

Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000
3 times transplanted	5 to 6 ft.	\$5.00	\$40.00		
3 times transplanted	4 to 5 ft.	4.00	30.00	\$250.00	
3 times transplanted	3 to 4 ft.	2.50	22.00	190.00	\$1800.00
3 times transplanted	2 to 3 ft.	1.50	14.00	125.00	1000.00
Once transplanted	12 to 18 in.	.75	4.00	25.00	210.00
Once transplanted	8 to 12 in.		2.50	15.00	125.00

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE

Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000
3 times transplanted B&B	2 to 3 ft.	\$3.00	\$28.00	\$250.00	
3 times transplanted B&B	18 to 24 in.	2.00	18.00	150.00	
3 times transplanted	12 to 18 in.	1.50	12.50	100.00	

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE

Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000
3 times transplanted B&B	2 to 2½ ft.	\$4.00	\$35.00	\$325.00	
3 times transplanted B&B	18 to 24 in.	3.00	25.00	225.00	

RED SPRUCE

Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000
3 times transplanted B&B	2 to 3 ft.	\$2.00	\$15.00	\$130.00	
3 times transplanted	18 to 24 in.	1.00	8.00	70.00	
3 times transplanted	12 to 18 in.	.85	7.00	60.00	

DOUGLAS SPRUCE

Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000
3 times transplanted B&B	3 to 3½ ft.	\$2.50	\$22.00	\$200.00	
3 times transplanted B&B	2 to 3 ft.	1.75	15.00	130.00	\$1150.00
Twice transplanted	2 to 3 ft.	1.25	10.00	75.00	650.00
Twice transplanted	18 to 24 in.	.75	6.00	50.00	450.00
Twice transplanted	12 to 18 in.		5.00	35.00	275.00
Twice transplanted	8 to 12 in.		3.00	25.00	200.00
Once transplanted	18 to 24 in.		3.50	30.00	275.00
Once transplanted	12 to 18 in.		2.50	20.00	150.00
Once transplanted	8 to 12 in.		1.50	12.00	100.00

"B&B" means shipped with a ball of earth wrapped in burlap.
 Boxing or baling, when required, is charged for at cost.



Little Tree Farms — Best Evergreen Trees of all kinds —

Fir, Juniper, Larch, Spruce, Pine, Yew, Arborvitae, Hemlock, etc.



COMPLETE PRICES FOR EVERGREEN TREES

AUSTRIAN PINE

Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000
Twice transplanted B&B	2 to 3 ft.	\$1.50	\$12.00	\$90.00	\$800.00
Twice transplanted	18 to 24 in.	1.00	7.50	65.00	500.00
Twice transplanted	12 to 18 in.	.70	6.00	50.00	400.00
Once transplanted	3 to 4 ft.	1.00	5.50	45.00	400.00
Once transplanted	2 to 3 ft.		4.00	30.00	275.00
Once transplanted	18 to 24 in.		3.00	25.00	200.00

SWISS STONE PINE

Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000
Twice transplanted	4 to 8 in.	\$0.65	\$5.00		
Once transplanted	4 to 6 in.		4.00	\$30.00	\$200.00

SHORE PINE

Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000
Once transplanted	3 to 5 ft.	\$1.50	\$10.00	\$85.00	

JAPANESE RED PINE

Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000
Twice transplanted	3 to 5 ft.	\$1.50	\$10.00	\$85.00	
Twice transplanted	2 to 3 ft.	1.00	8.00	70.00	

BANK'S PINE

Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000
3 times transplanted B&B	3 to 10 ft.	\$4.00			
3 times transplanted B&B	6 to 8 ft.	3.00	\$28.00		
3 times transplanted B&B	4 to 6 ft.	2.50	22.00		
Twice transplanted	3 to 4 ft.	1.75	12.00	\$100.00	
Twice transplanted	2 to 3 ft.	1.25	9.00	80.00	
Once transplanted	3 to 4 ft.	1.00	6.00	50.00	\$450.00
Once transplanted	2 to 3 ft.	.60	4.50	35.00	310.00

LIMBER PINE

Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000
Twice transplanted B&B	3 to 4 ft.	\$2.50	\$20.00		
Twice transplanted B&B	2 to 3 ft.	1.75	15.00	\$135.00	
Once transplanted	2 to 3 ft.	1.25	8.00	70.00	\$600.00
Once transplanted	18 to 24 in.		6.00	50.00	450.00

CORSICAN PINE

Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000
Twice transplanted	2 to 3 ft.	\$1.25	\$10.00	\$80.00	
Twice transplanted	1 to 2 ft.	.75	6.50	55.00	\$400.00

SILVER or WESTERN WHITE PINE

Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000
Once transplanted	8 to 12 in.	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$30.00	\$250.00

DWARF MOUNTAIN PINE

Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000
3 times transplanted B&B	12 to 18 in.	\$1.75	\$16.00	\$140.00	
Twice transplanted	8 to 12 in.	.75	6.50	60.00	

LODGEPOLE PINE

Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000
Once transplanted	4 to 5 ft.	\$1.50	\$12.00	\$100.00	
Once transplanted	3 to 4 ft.	1.00	7.00	60.00	
Once transplanted	2 to 3 ft.	.65	5.50	45.00	

RED or NORWAY PINE

Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000
3 times transplanted B&B	4 to 5 ft.	\$2.50	\$20.00	\$175.00	
3 times transplanted B&B	3 to 3½ ft.	1.50	13.00	120.00	
3 times transplanted B&B	2 to 3 ft.	1.35	11.00	100.00	
3 times transplanted B&B	18 to 24 in.	1.00	8.00	70.00	
Twice transplanted	3 to 4 ft.	1.00	8.50	75.00	\$650.00
Twice transplanted	2 to 3 ft.	.80	7.50	65.00	550.00
Once transplanted	3 to 4 ft.		5.00	43.00	375.00
Once transplanted	2 to 3 ft.		4.00	35.00	300.00

PITCH PINE

Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000
Once transplanted	4 to 6 ft.	\$1.50	\$12.00	\$100.00	
Once transplanted	3 to 4 ft.	.75	6.00	50.00	

WHITE PINE

Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000
3 times transplanted B&B	6 to 8 ft.	\$4.00	\$35.00	\$300.00	\$2700.00
3 times transplanted B&B	5 to 7 ft.	2.75	20.00	180.00	1550.00
3 times transplanted B&B	3 to 5 ft.	1.50	12.00	85.00	750.00
Twice transplanted	5 to 7 ft.		12.00	100.00	775.00
Twice transplanted	4 to 6 ft.		9.00	75.00	600.00
Twice transplanted	3 to 5 ft.		7.50	50.00	450.00
Twice transplanted	2 to 3 ft.		4.00	35.00	300.00
Once transplanted	3 to 5 ft.			22.00	180.00
Once transplanted	12 to 18 in.			15.00	100.00

SCOTCH PINE

Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000
3 times transplanted B&B	4 to 5 ft.	\$3.00	\$28.00	\$250.00	
3 times transplanted B&B	3 to 4 ft.	2.00	15.00	125.00	
3 times transplanted B&B	2 to 3 ft.	1.25	11.00	90.00	
Twice transplanted	4 to 5 ft.	1.75	15.00	120.00	\$1000.00
Twice transplanted	3 to 4 ft.	1.25	10.00	80.00	700.00
Twice transplanted	2 to 3 ft.	1.00	8.00	70.00	600.00
Once transplanted	3 to 4 ft.			50.00	450.00
Once transplanted	2 to 3 ft.			40.00	350.00

BALD CYPRESS

Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000
Twice transplanted	4 to 5 ft.	\$1.00	\$7.50	\$60.00	
Twice transplanted	3 to 4 ft.	.75	6.00	50.00	
Twice transplanted	2 to 3 ft.	.65	5.00	40.00	

JAPANESE YEW

Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000
Twice transplanted B&B	8 to 12 in.	\$1.75	\$15.00		
Twice transplanted B&B	4 to 8 in.	1.00	8.00	\$75.00	

ARBORVITAE or WHITE CEDAR

Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000
3 times transplanted B&B	2 to 3 ft.	\$1.25	\$10.00	\$95.00	
3 times transplanted	18 to 24 in.	.75	7.00	60.00	
3 times transplanted	12 to 18 in.	.60	5.50	50.00	
Twice transplanted	18 to 24 in.		5.50	50.00	\$450.00
Twice transplanted	12 to 18 in.		4.00	35.00	325.00
Once transplanted	2 to 3 ft.		6.00	50.00	400.00
Once transplanted	18 to 24 in.		3.50	30.00	250.00
Once transplanted	12 to 18 in.		2.50	20.00	160.00

HEMLOCK

Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000
3 times transplanted B&B	4 to 5 ft.	\$5.00	\$47.00	\$450.00	
3 times transplanted B&B	3 to 4 ft.	3.50	32.00	300.00	
3 times transplanted B&B	2 to 3 ft.	2.25	20.00	180.00	
Once transplanted	12 to 18 in.	1.00	8.00	70.00	
Once transplanted	8 to 12 in.	.50	4.50	40.00	\$300.00

"B&B" means shipped with a ball of earth wrapped in burlap.
Boxing or baling, when required, is charged for at cost.



Little Tree Farms — Evergreens for every purpose and condition —
Hedges, Screens, Borders, Backgrounds, Windbreaks.



COMPLETE PRICES FOR DECIDUOUS TREES

SILVER MAPLE

Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000
3 times transplanted	12 to 15 ft.	\$2.00	\$18.00	\$140.00	
3 times transplanted	8 to 12 ft.	1.50	12.00	100.00	
Twice transplanted	6 to 8 ft.		9.00	75.00	
Twice transplanted	4 to 6 ft.		6.00	55.00	

ASH LEAVED MAPLE

		Each	10	100	1000
Twice transplanted	10 to 12 ft.	\$1.50	\$12.00	\$100.00	
Twice transplanted	7 to 9 ft.	1.00	8.00	70.00	
Twice transplanted	5 to 7 ft.	.75	6.00	50.00	\$450.00
Once transplanted	12 to 15 ft.		15.00	130.00	
Once transplanted	8 to 12 ft.		9.00	80.00	700.00
Once transplanted	6 to 8 ft.		5.00	40.00	350.00

NORWAY MAPLE

		Each	10	100	1000
Twice transplanted	10 to 12 ft.	\$2.50	\$22.50		
Twice transplanted	7 to 10 ft.	1.50	12.00	\$100.00	\$900.00
Twice transplanted	5 to 7 ft.	1.00	9.00	80.00	750.00
Once transplanted	6 to 8 ft.		7.00	60.00	500.00
Once transplanted	4 to 6 ft.		6.00	50.00	400.00

SYCAMORE MAPLE

		Each	10	100	1000
Twice transplanted	6 to 7 ft.	\$1.00	\$9.00		

RED MAPLE

		Each	10	100	1000
Twice transplanted	10 to 12 ft.	\$3.00	\$28.00		
Twice transplanted	8 to 10 ft.	2.25	20.00		
Twice transplanted	6 to 8 ft.	2.00	18.00	\$150.00	
Twice transplanted	4 to 6 ft.	1.50	13.00	110.00	
Twice transplanted	3 to 5 ft.	1.00	8.00	75.00	

SUGAR MAPLE

		Each	10	100	1000
3 times transplanted	8 to 10 ft.	\$1.50	\$12.00	\$100.00	
3 times transplanted	6 to 8 ft.	1.25	10.00	85.00	
3 times transplanted	4 to 6 ft.	.75	6.00	50.00	
Twice transplanted	7 to 9 ft.		10.00	90.00	
Twice transplanted	5 to 7 ft.		8.50	75.00	\$650.00
Once transplanted	4 to 6 ft.		4.50	35.00	300.00
Once transplanted	3 to 5 ft.		4.00	30.00	250.00
Once transplanted	2 to 3 ft.		3.00	20.00	150.00

HORSE-CHESTNUT

		Each	10	100	1000
Once transplanted	2 to 3 ft.	\$0.60	\$5.00		
Once transplanted	1 to 2 ft.		4.00		

EUROPEAN WHITE BIRCH

		Each	10	100	1000
Twice transplanted	7 to 10 ft.	\$1.50	\$12.00		

SWEET or CHERRY BIRCH

		Each	10	100	1000
Once transplanted	6 to 8 ft.	\$1.50	\$12.00	\$100.00	
Once transplanted	4 to 6 ft.	1.00	7.50	60.00	

YELLOW BIRCH

		Each	10	100	1000
Once transplanted	8 to 10 ft.	\$1.75	\$11.00	\$120.00	
Once transplanted	6 to 8 ft.	1.25	10.00	80.00	

PAPER or CANOE BIRCH

		Each	10	100	1000
Twice transplanted	8 to 10 ft.	\$2.00	\$18.00		
Twice transplanted	4 to 6 ft.	1.25	10.00	\$90.00	

GRAY BIRCH

Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000
Twice transplanted	10 to 12 ft.	\$1.75	\$15.00		
Twice transplanted	6 to 9 ft.	1.25	10.00		

BLUE BEECH

		Each	10	100	1000
Twice transplanted	1 to 2 ft.	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$30.00	

EUROPEAN BEECH

		Each	10	100	1000
Twice transplanted	4 to 6 ft.	\$2.25	\$20.00		

WHITE ASH

		Each	10	100	1000
Twice transplanted	12 to 15 ft.	\$2.25	\$18.00	\$170.00	
Twice transplanted	10 to 12 ft.	1.75	15.00	130.00	\$1100.00
Twice transplanted	8 to 10 ft.	1.50	12.00	100.00	900.00
Twice transplanted	5 to 7 ft.	1.25	10.00	80.00	700.00
Twice transplanted	3 to 5 ft.	.75	7.00	60.00	550.00
Once transplanted	2 to 3 ft.		3.00	20.00	150.00

MOCKER NUT

		Each	10	100	1000
Once transplanted	6 to 12 in.	\$0.50	\$3.00	\$25.00	

PIGNUT

		Each	10	100	1000
Once transplanted	18 to 24 in.	\$0.60	\$5.00	\$45.00	\$350.00
Once transplanted	12 to 18 in.		4.00	35.00	300.00

SHELLBARK or SHAGBARK

		Each	10	100	1000
Twice transplanted	3 to 4 ft.	\$1.50	\$12.00		
Once transplanted	2 to 3 ft.	.80	7.00	\$65.00	
Once transplanted	1 to 2 ft.		6.00	50.00	

PEPPERIDGE or SOUR GUM

		Each	10	100	1000
Once transplanted	1 to 2 ft.	\$0.60	\$5.00	\$40.00	

HORNBEAM

		Each	10	100	1000
Twice transplanted	6 to 8 ft.	\$1.50	\$12.50	\$100.00	

BALM OF GILEAD

		Each	10	100	1000
Twice transplanted	9 to 15 ft.	\$2.00	\$17.00	\$150.00	

CAROLINA POPLAR

		Each	10	100	1000
Twice transplanted	8 to 12 ft.	\$1.00	\$9.00	\$80.00	
Twice transplanted	6 to 8 ft.	.80	7.00	60.00	

NORWAY POPLAR

		Each	10	100	1000
Twice transplanted	10 to 14 ft.	\$2.50	\$22.00		
Twice transplanted	8 to 10 ft.	1.75	15.00		

WHITE OAK

		Each	10	100	1000
Twice transplanted	4 to 6 ft.	\$1.75	\$15.00		
Twice transplanted	3 to 4 ft.	1.10	10.00	\$90.00	

SWAMP WHITE OAK

		Each	10	100	1000
Twice transplanted	4 to 6 ft.	\$1.75	\$15.00	\$130.00	
Twice transplanted	3 to 4 ft.	1.10	10.00	90.00	

Boxing or baling, when required, is charged for at cost.



Little Tree Farms — Best Broad-leaved Trees of all kinds —

Maple, Birch, Beech, Ash, Hickory, Poplar, Oak, Linden, Elm.



COMPLETE PRICES FOR DECIDUOUS TREES

SCARLET OAK

Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000
Twice transplanted	3 to 5 ft.	\$1.25	\$11.00	\$100.00	
Twice transplanted	2 to 3 ft.	1.00	8.00	70.00	\$600.00
Twice transplanted	1 to 2 ft.	.85	7.00	60.00	500.00

BUR OAK

Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000
Twice transplanted	4 to 6 ft.	\$1.75	\$15.00	\$130.00	

PIN OAK

Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000
Twice transplanted	7 to 9 ft.	\$2.25	\$20.00	\$185.00	
Twice transplanted	5 to 7 ft.	2.00	18.00	170.00	
Twice transplanted	4 to 6 ft.	1.75	15.00	130.00	

RED OAK

Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000
Twice transplanted	10 to 12 ft.	\$4.00	\$35.00	\$300.00	
Twice transplanted	8 to 10 ft.	2.50	22.00	180.00	\$1700.00
Twice transplanted	6 to 8 ft.	1.75	16.00	150.00	1400.00
Twice transplanted	4 to 6 ft.	1.50	12.00	110.00	1000.00
Twice transplanted	3 to 4 ft.	1.00	9.00	80.00	750.00
Twice transplanted	2 to 3 ft.	.85	7.00	60.00	550.00

BLACK OAK

Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000
Twice transplanted	4 to 5 ft.	\$1.50	\$13.00		
Twice transplanted	3 to 4 ft.	1.25	10.00		
Twice transplanted	2 to 3 ft.	.85	7.00		

BLACK LOCUST

Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000
Twice transplanted	7 to 9 ft.	\$1.25	\$10.00		
Twice transplanted	6 to 8 ft.	1.00	8.00		

Quercus Coccinea

Quercus Macrocarpa

Quercus Palustris

Quercus Rubra

Quercus Velutina

Robinia Pseudacacia

PURPLE WILLOW

Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000
Twice transplanted	8 to 12 ft.	\$1.50	\$10.00		

MOUNTAIN ASH

Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000
Once transplanted	3 to 4 ft.	\$1.00	\$9.00		
Once transplanted	2 to 3 ft.	.80	7.00	\$60.00	

AMERICAN BASSWOOD

Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000
Once transplanted	7 to 9 ft.	\$1.50	\$13.00	\$110.00	
Once transplanted	5 to 7 ft.	1.10	10.00	90.00	
Once transplanted	4 to 6 ft.	.75	6.00	50.00	\$400.00
Once transplanted	3 to 4 ft.	.60	5.00	40.00	300.00

EUROPEAN LINDEN (Large-leaved)

Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000
Twice transplanted	7 to 9 ft.	\$1.50	\$13.00		
Twice transplanted	5 to 7 ft.	1.00	9.00		

EUROPEAN LINDEN (Small-leaved)

Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000
Twice transplanted	8 to 10 ft.	\$2.00	\$16.00	\$140.00	\$1200.00
Twice transplanted	6 to 8 ft.	1.50	13.00	120.00	1000.00
Twice transplanted	4 to 6 ft.	1.25	9.00	80.00	700.00
Once transplanted	7 to 9 ft.			90.00	300.00
Once transplanted	5 to 7 ft.			70.00	600.00

AMERICAN ELM

Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000
3 times transplanted	10 to 12 ft.	\$2.25	\$20.00	\$150.00	
3 times transplanted	8 to 10 ft.	1.50	12.00	100.00	
3 times transplanted	6 to 8 ft.	1.00	8.00	70.00	
Twice transplanted	5 to 7 ft.	.85	6.00	55.00	\$500.00

Salix Purpurea

Sorbus Americana

Tilia Americana

Tilia Grandifolia

Tilia Vulgaris

Ulmus Americana

PRICES FOR SHRUBS AND VINES

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS

HARDY NATIVE RHODODENDRON

Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000
3 times transplanted	18 to 24 in.	\$2.50	\$22.00		

Rhododendron Maximum

ORNAMENTAL DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

FRAGRANT WHITE AZALEA

Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000
3 times transplanted	2 to 3 ft.	\$2.75	\$25.00	\$230.00	

Azalea Arborescens

JAPANESE BARBERRY

Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000
Once transplanted	18 to 24 in.	\$0.45	\$1.00	\$30.00	
Once transplanted	12 to 18 in.		3.00	25.00	
Once transplanted	8 to 12 in.		2.50	18.00	

Berberis Thunbergii

COMMON BARBERRY

Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000
Twice transplanted	18 to 24 in.	\$0.55	\$4.50	\$35.00	
Once transplanted	12 to 18 in.		2.50	20.00	\$150.00
Once transplanted	8 to 12 in.			15.00	125.00

Berberis Vulgaris

FLOWERING DOGWOOD

Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000
Once transplanted	2 to 3 ft.	\$0.65	\$5.50	\$45.00	
Once transplanted	1 to 2 ft.	.50	4.00	30.00	

Cornus Florida

GRAY DOGWOOD

Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000
Once transplanted	3 to 4 ft.	\$0.65	\$5.50	\$45.00	\$400.00
Once transplanted	2 to 3 ft.	.50	4.00	30.00	250.00

Cornus Paniculata

HAZELNUT

Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000
Once transplanted	1 to 2 ft.	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$30.00	

Corylus Americana

SCARLET HAW

Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000
Once transplanted	3 to 4 ft.	\$0.80	\$7.00	\$60.00	\$550.00

Crataegus Coccinea

WINTER BERRY

Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000
Once transplanted	2 to 2½ ft.	\$0.50	\$4.50	\$40.00	

Ilex Verticillata

REGEL'S PRIVET

Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000
Twice transplanted	3 to 4 ft.	\$0.75	\$6.50	\$50.00	
Twice transplanted	2 to 3 ft.	.60	5.00	40.00	
Once transplanted	18 to 24 in.		4.00	30.00	

Ligustrum Iboia Regelianum

COMMON BUCKTHORN

Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000
Once transplanted	2 to 3 ft.	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$30.00	

Rhamnus Cathartica

ARROWWOOD

Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000
Twice transplanted	2 to 3 ft.	\$0.60	\$5.00	\$40.00	

Viburnum Dentatum

VINES (Evergreen and Deciduous)

VIRGINIA CREEPER

Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000
Seedling	8 to 12 in.	\$0.50	\$3.50	\$25.00	
Seedling	4 to 8 in.		3.00	20.00	

Ampelopsis Quinquefolia

BITTERSWEET

Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000
Seedling	3 to 5 ft.	\$0.60	\$5.00		
Seedling	1 to 2 ft.		3.50	\$25.00	

Scelastrus Scandens

GRAPE VINE

Quality	Height	Each	10	100	1000
Once transplanted	1 to 3 ft.	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$30.00	

Vitis Solaris

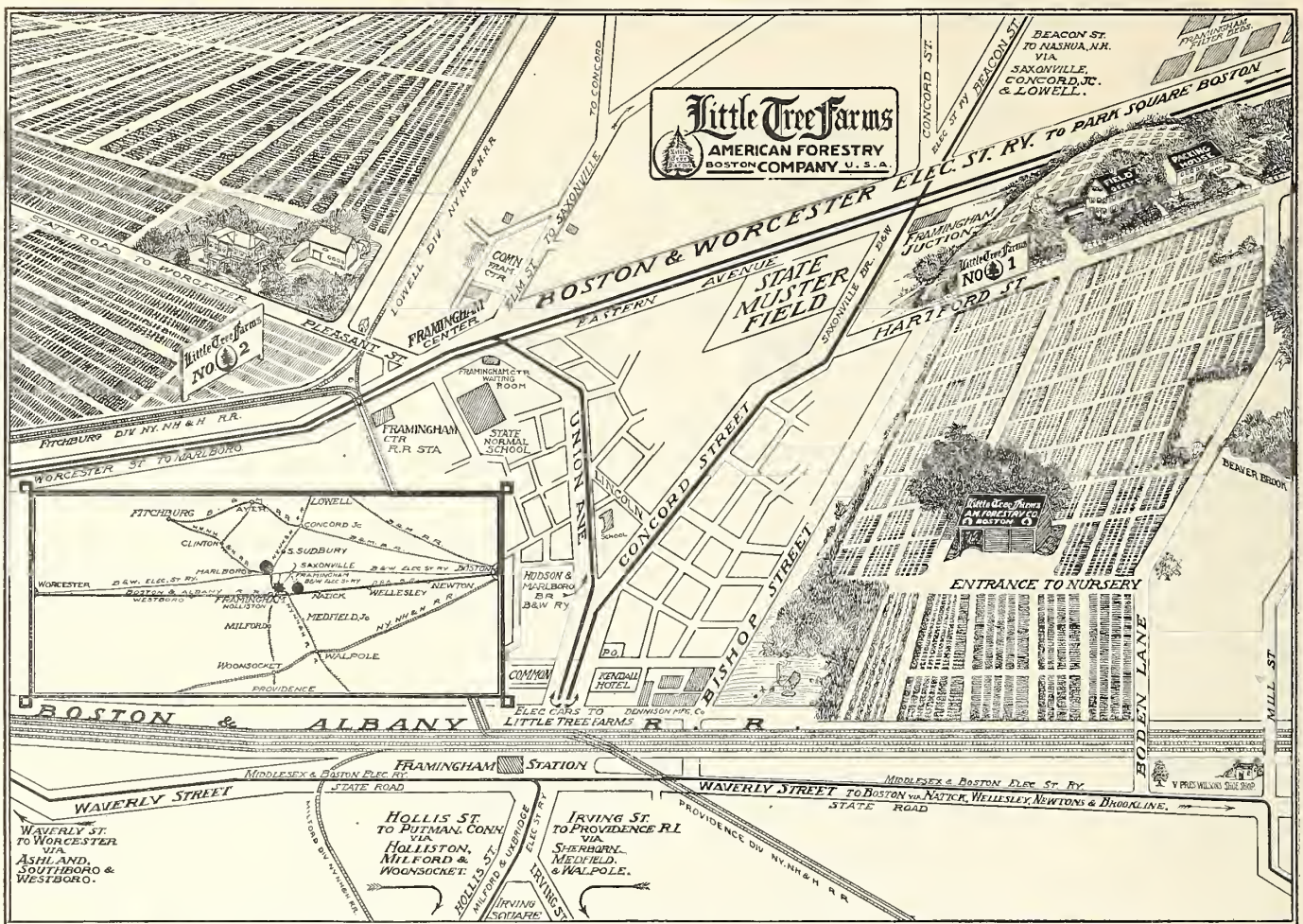
Boxing or baling, when required, is charged for at cost.



Little Tree Farms — Best Trees for Shade, Beauty, and Protection —

Shrubs and Vines for Decoration.





FOR YOUR INFORMATION

LOCATION

THE Little Tree Farms ARE AT FRAMINGHAM, MASS. Framingham is twenty miles west of Boston and twenty-two miles east of Worcester on the Boston & Albany and the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroads.

THE NURSERY GROUNDS of No. 1 Farm adjoin the Boston & Albany Railroad tracks east of Framingham and can easily be seen from the car windows on the north. Farm No. 2 adjoins the New Haven tracks in Framingham Center.

THE NURSERY OFFICE for both farms is on Hartford Street, two miles from the Union railroad station. Telephone Framingham 441-W. Mr. Charles C. Bray, the superintendent, will gladly be of service.

THE GENERAL OFFICES are at 15 Beacon Street, Boston.

BY MOTOR from Boston you follow beautiful broad Commonwealth Avenue through Brookline and Newton to Washington Street, then southeast through Wellesley and Natick to Boden Lane, which leads along and into nursery (No. 1).

BY ELECTRIC one takes the Boston & Worcester line car to Framingham, getting off at Hartford Street to walk ten minutes to the office. Or take the Boston, Newton, Wellesley, Natick line and get off at Boden Lane.

PLEASE ORDER EARLY, so we can reserve the stock and ship when you want it.

PLEASE GIVE SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS as follows:

1. To what address shall we ship?
2. Shall we forward by freight? } Boston & Albany R. R. or by N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
3. Or by express? } Adams
4. Or by motor truck? } American
5. What date shall we ship?

In the absence of these instructions we shall use our best judgment.

WE ADVISE EXPRESS SHIPMENTS, for they arrive promptly and in good condition. The rate on trees is 25% less than for general merchandise. Large freight shipments we recommend sending in bulk in car lots, thus saving packing delay and transportation expense and making sure the trees will arrive promptly, in good condition.

We deliver free to transportation companies, and our responsibility ceases upon such delivery. Shipments travel at the customers' risk. We do not pay transportation charges.

CHARGES. We sell 500 or more trees of the same size and species at the thousand rate; between 50 and 500 at the hundred rate; less than 50 at the ten rate; less than 5 at the "each" rate.

TERMS OF PAYMENT are cash with order unless otherwise agreed upon. Checks or drafts please make on Boston or New York. Post-office and express money orders should be made on Boston. Cash in registered mail only.

PACKING CHARGES. Boxing or baling, when required, is charged for at cost. We make no charge for packing nursery stock in bulk in freight cars or on trucks. Evergreens marked "B&B" in this catalogue are shipped with a ball of earth securely tied in burlap about their roots, at no additional charge.

THE SHIPPING SEASON BEGINS

Fall—About the middle of August for evergreens, continuing until November. The first of October for hardwoods, continuing until the ground freezes.

Spring—As soon as the frost leaves the ground (about the middle of March), continuing until June, for Evergreens, Deciduous Trees and Shrubs.

The planting season is determined not by the state of vegetation where the planting is to be done, but by the condition of the trees to be planted. So long as they are dormant, they may safely be transplanted. Plants can be shipped to southern localities later than would be supposed because vegetation in Massachusetts is dormant later than farther south.

WE GUARANTEE TO SUPPLY HEALTHY, HARDY PLANTS TRUE TO NAME AND IN GOOD CONDITION

→ DUG PACKED SHIPPED FRESH

WE SHIP TREES

1. Dug upon order, not stock kept in cellars nor "heeled in."
2. Graded carefully and generously, usually giving a few extra for good measure. To avoid confusion, please order sizes as given in catalogue.
3. Bundled, tied and carefully labeled.
4. Packed at once in the moist air of a modern packing cellar, and packed right according to species, time of year and the distance to travel.
5. Delivered promptly to transportation companies.

WARRANTY AND REPLACEMENT

We use great care to follow instructions and we intend invariably to send out only first-class plants and seeds, true to label, well packed, addressed as directed and delivered to transportation companies.

We gladly rectify errors if claim is made at once on receipt of goods, but we cannot be liable for more than the purchase price. Our prices are not made to cover a possible second shipment. They are the lowest statement of value of one shipment of first-class trees. It is humanly impossible to guarantee the growth of plants since so many causes can injure or kill them. Claim for delay or injury en route should be taken up with the transportation company and write us at once for advice.

WE IMPORT NO TREES OR PLANTS, thereby avoiding unacclimatized, devitalized, dry or mouldy stock, and also the insect and fungoid infection, usually attached to imported stock. There is not an imported plant at Little Tree Farms.

INSPECTION CERTIFICATE of the United States Department of Agriculture and the State of Massachusetts Entomological Department accompany each shipment and assure healthy, clean stock.



Young Red Pines at Little Tree Farms. New England soil and climate are adapted to a large range of superb evergreens.

Order Early

Plant Promptly and Succeed



How to Plant Trees and Shrubs



Choice of Trees

The choice of trees for different purposes and situations has been discussed in the body of the catalogue. We think you will find your questions answered there. If not, we will gladly give you further information.

Regarding the right size or grade to use, we remind you that the more times a tree has been transplanted, root-pruned and cultivated in the nursery, the more vigorous and rapid-growing it becomes, and the more adapted to difficult conditions. The more difficult the condition, or the quicker the result desired, the more expensive is the grade you need.

Care of Trees on Arrival

Unless unduly delayed in transit, our trees will reach you very fresh. Unpack promptly and dip the roots in a thick paste of mud and water. They should then be laid in a trench, at an angle of thirty or forty degrees. Cover the roots firmly with soil to protect them from the air. This is called "heeling in." The heeling-in place should be cool and shady, such as the north side of a building, as all drying winds and sun must be kept from the plants. If the plants arrive somewhat heated, set out immediately if possible; if not, heel them in loosely in a cool cellar, taking pains to give them extra air. It is important not to wet the roots too much, in a damp cellar, as this causes root decay.

Preparation of Young Trees

Cut off with a sharp knife any very long superfluous or broken roots. In the case of hardwoods with a strong taproot, cut this back about one third, making a downward slanting cut. Evergreens must never be cut back at the top. Hardwoods may be cut back by a skilled hand if the top overbalances the root, or if the growing conditions are unfavorable. Before planting, the roots should be again thoroughly soaked in a "puddle" made of rich, fine earth or black muck and water, mixed to the consistency of ordinary paint. There must be no exposure of the roots to the sun or drying winds, as plants are almost surely killed in this way; this is especially true of evergreens. Plants are living things and will die if not given proper care.

The Hole

Dig a hole about twice as large as the spread roots of the tree to be planted; fill in with the loose soil just removed, if good; if the old soil is gravelly or very poor, fill with good loam, till the hole is only large enough to permit the roots to spread out well. Filling with good loam insures faster, sturdier growth and a richer color for the trees. In filling, heap the earth in a shallow cone, so that the roots may be spread out over it, all drooping slightly, rather than hanging straight down.

Planting Young Trees

Set the tree in the hole about one inch lower than it was planted in the nursery, as shown by the dirt collar. This allows for the settling of the soil. Shrubs are set a little less deep. Spread the roots out gently, so that each fibrous hair has its feeding area. Fill in around the roots with the fine loam and pack down firmly by tamping

with the foot, or in case of large trees, with a tamper. This must be done very firmly. Add about two inches of surface soil left loose to act as a mulch. If the soil is dry, or the planting late, pour into the hole all the water the ground will absorb before filling in the last third of soil.

In mass plantings of young trees, such as reforestation, it is unnecessary to use manure or mulch. One must depend on the vigor of the plant and its suitability to the soil. Our trees do not need any fertilizer, in these plantings. They have great vitality and splendid roots, and can take care of themselves.

Planting Larger Trees

The preparation of larger trees, if deciduous, includes more cutting back than is described above. This is best done by an experienced hand. The growth of the previous year is cut back to two or three buds, and the remainder of the tree is judiciously thinned out.

The principle in planting is exactly the same as for the younger trees. Water and food are the necessities. The roots must be spread in the hole so that they are all in contact with the nourishing loam. Since these larger trees are usually set out nearer the house, where the artificial conditions may have changed soil or drainage, it is best to give the extra care which gives sure results. Fill the bottom of the hole with a layer of good agricultural top soil from a rich soil cropped field. This is better than the "well rotted manure" usually recommended, but if not available, the latter may be used. After planting protect the soil around the tree with a mulch, to hold the moisture.

If exposed to strong winds, support the tree by tying with rope or wire to stakes in the ground; a piece of rubber hose is put next the bark, over the wire or rope, to prevent cutting or rubbing.

Spacing for Mass Plantings

The best spacing for each type of group planting is given in the foregoing pages. To imitate forest conditions, the general rule for Pines and Spruces is four, five, or six feet apart both ways. For Oak, Ash, Maple, etc., it is six or seven feet apart both ways. This does not mean measured spacing, or planting in rows, but merely an approximate distance. The trees are planted in a natural scattered way. On dry poor soils the closer spacing is used, and on richer soils, the wider. We do not advise a wide spacing even for esthetic forest planting, as the trees produce too large limbs and do not make rapid height.

Average Number and Spacing of Trees to the Acre

Feet	Trees	Feet	Trees
4 x 4	2,723	8 x 8	681
5 x 5	1,743	10 x 10	436
6 x 6	1,210	12 x 12	302

Well-planted forest trees will need no after care except protection from fire and cattle. Watering large areas is costly and usually unnecessary.

To sum it all up: Buy the right trees for your place and purpose. Buy well-born, well-grown, well-shipped trees. Plant promptly and carefully. Give the young planting care. And enjoy successful results.



American Forestry Company
15 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass.

Scenes from Tree Life



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